BACK STAIRS
He stole a necklace to prove his innocence of the crime.
Featuring Herbert Rawlinson.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 26 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1925 TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Motussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL maATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital Fl.80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY, OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925.			
31st Jan.	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	SHAHAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@ ..	Extra Steamer	8,052
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@ ..		8 033
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	SHAHAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPUR ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7 952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	18,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 52	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,900
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	A Steamer* ..	..
14th May ..	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,, ..	DURENDA* ..	7,241
11th June..	MORVADA ..	8,193
25th ,, ..	MANDALA ..	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
2nd Feb	KIDDERPORE*†	5,334	
3rd ,,	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA.
6th ,,	MIRZAPORE	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	5,283	
4th Mar	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
31st Mar	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
14th Apr	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,803	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.
*† Cargo vessel, calls Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers	Destination.
1925		
30th Jan. ..	VASNA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
31st ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
2nd Feb. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports,
4th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
4th ,, ..	BARPETA ..	Basreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX; 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Commandar.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Atago Maru.	S. Oya.	7559	11th Jan.	4th Feb.
Toku hima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	12th Jan	5th Feb
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	16th Jan.	6th Feb.
Rangoon Maru.	S. Tokunago	5059	22nd Jan.	7th Feb.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	10th Feb.
Shinsei Maru	.....	4740	15th Feb.	27th Feb.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	153	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,500.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
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Head Office:
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THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
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WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations.
Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.
PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.
Particulars from—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:—

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An expert DYEING and BLEACHING MASTER for a local Mill. Apply stating qualifications and previous experience and salary expected to Box No. 662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." M720

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CARDING MASTER in a local Mill at Parel. Good salary for a competent man. Apply Box No. 665, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A22564

WANTED, MANAGERS and CASHIERS for our various branches in Bombay Presidency and C. P. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE HINDUSTAN NATIONAL BANK, LTD., LAHORE. A M699

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Science and one UNDERGRADUATE for Chikhli High School. Candidates should apply with testimonials and stating terms to the MANAGER, High School, Chikhli (Surat District). A M717

WANTED—ASSISTANT SALESMAN for Up-country Mills, well-versed and experienced in accounts, correspondence, cloth calculations and sales. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 663, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A22569

WANTED—SALESMAN for Electrical Department, having sound knowledge of correspondence. Apply with testimonials. P. B. No. 671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 22574

WANTED—The Boy Scouts Association, (Incorporated by Royal Charter), United Provinces Branch, intend to appoint a paid Organizer in the near future; pay according to qualifications. Those who are prepared to give whole-time service to this work, and who are in every respect fitted for this duty, are requested to submit their names, stating experience, together with copies of testimonials to SATYANAND ROY, Esq., Honorary Provincial Secretary, Head quarters, Nasim Mansions, Clyde Road, Lucknow, U. P. A M713

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

COMFORTABLE ROOM at Jacob Circle, with two taps, bath-room and kitchen for Rs. 17, Christian family. Apply "R. P." C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." C

FLATS FOR HIRE IN DECENT LOCALITY.—TO LET—GROUND and FIRST FLOORS of the Southern portion of the Hill View Bungalow on the Hughes Road, each consisting of drawing, dining, three bed-rooms and kitchen. Monthly rent Rs. 300 and Rs. 330 respectively. Motor and Victoria stands at short reach as the Chemists, Kemp and Co. To keep the premises in clean and sanitary condition, tenants of refined habits only may please inquire within the premises or write to Box No. 674, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 725

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches, Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh American medicines. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to DR. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. Principal. M675

THE [illegible]TA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL. M704

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

BOMBAY HOUSE,

24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A DEMONSTRATOR in Applied Mechanics and Assistant to Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona.

The candidate should be a graduate in Engineering or an Associate Member of a technical institution of high standing.

He must be possessed of good knowledge of Applied Mechanics and he should preferably have had at least two years' practical experience in Engineering Workshops and in Drawing Office or Designing work.

The pay of the post will be Rs. 200—10—250. The first year will be on probation.

Application should reach the undersigned on or before 15th February, 1925.

W. L. C. TRENCH, Principal.

College of Engineering, Poona, 27th January, 1925. 22594

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

SAFETY FIRST. ELECTRIC TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that ELECTRIC TRAINS increase speed very rapidly and that to attempt to enter or alight from a train in motion is dangerous to life.

The railway staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to board or alight from moving trains.

2. The coaches of Electric trains being wider than those of steam trains the following "DON'TS" are published for the safety of passengers.

DON'T STAND NEAR THE DOOR.
DON'T PUT YOUR ARMS OR LEGS OUT OF THE WINDOW.
DON'T STAND NEAR THE EDGE OF THE PLATFORM.

D. A. FENTON, Chief Trans: Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 26th January, 1925. 22572

THE CENTRAL INDIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (Indore)

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE H JUDGE, HIGH COURT, INDORE.

PURSUANT to the liquidation of Central India Electric Supply and Industrial Co., Ltd., of Indore, their property of Khandwa Power House, comprising of land-lease, building 90 K. W. D. C. electric generating plant, transmitters, switch board, pumps, tanks, 9 mile over head line, etc., etc. is provisionally sold off as a going concern for Rs. 1,40,000. This sale is subject to the Court's accepting higher bids received and accepted by the Court within January 1925. Any bona-fide purchaser intending to buy the concern shall have to deposit 25 per cent of his bid with application. Full particulars and details can be had at the Power House at Khandwa. Inspection invited. Shareholders and creditors are hereby informed.

By Order, SAFDAR ALI, Additional Official Liquidator, C. I. E. S. & Industl. Co., Ltd.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (Incorporated in England)

NOTICE—SAFETY FIRST. ELECTRIC TRAINS.

1. Passengers by Electric Trains are warned that these trains increase speed very rapidly and it is therefore most dangerous to attempt to board a train after it has started.

The Railway Staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to get on to an electric train in motion.

2. The Electric Trains are wider than those on the Steam Service and therefore is highly dangerous to lean out of a door or to put any part of the body outside a coach. Also on account of the extra width of the electric trains, persons on station platforms are warned to stand well clear of the platform edge when a train is coming in or going out.

3. It is hoped that for their own safety, passengers will strictly observe these instructions.

D. A. FENTON, Chief Trans: Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway.

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1925. 22550

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMRAO ANANDRAO JOSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client his property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Mahim pension and tax (now redeemed) land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dadar, outside the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 340 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay under Old No. 2. New No. A1 3442, Old Survey No. 371 and New Survey No. 2A/1456 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 146 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3227 (3) 3227 (34) and Street Nos. 691B, 691BB, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vishnu Vasudeo, on or towards the West by the property of Bhaskar Soratkar, on or towards the North by the property of Vishnu Vasudeo and on or towards the South by the property of Gajanan Vinayak.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1925.

SABNIS, GOREGAOKER & SENJIT, 22592 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc.

40 pieces closets complete

At 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand ruober tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brongham.
1 second hand ruboer tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in Harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Fiat Motor Car 6 seater 4 cylinder 20 H.P. in perfect running order.
1 Wolseley Motor Car 7 seater 4 cylinder 14-16 H.P. in good running order.
1 Berliet Motor Car (French make) in good running order.
1 Studebaker Motor Car 6 cylinder 6 seater 15-20 H.P. in perfect running order.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.

1 Motor Lorry No. 157.

On account of Insurance office concerned.

6 Canvas Motor car Hoods.
4 cases Feeding Bottles.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 3988 of 1922. (Rehman vs. Jenaboi).

4 Carts and 8 Bullocks.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 1ST CARPENTER STREET, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Harridas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Harbhan Damodar, the Transferee of mortgage of the undermentioned property, dated the 13th November, 1918, made between Damodar Vithal of the one part and Harbhan Damodar of the other part and at the account and at the risk of Taibai, widow of Anant Ramchander, Laxmibai, widow of Narayan Anant, Baboo Anant and Chandrakant Baboo and pursuant to the power of sale vested in the Transferee under the Transfer of mortgage and the deed of mortgage, dated 14th day of April, 1917 and made between the said Taibai, widow and others of one part and Damodar Vithal Vydia of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece and parcel of Government ground situate, lying and being at Mazagaon Kolywada, Sub-District Mandvi, fronting the Mazagaon Dockyard Road, formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors, one plot whereof is Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 79, New No. 11412, Old Survey No. 1/234, New Survey No. 3445, containing by admeasurement 56 square yards and the other part is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 409, New No. 11682, Old Survey No. 775, New Survey No. 3446 and containing by admeasurement 56 square yards and the whole is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6994 and 6995, Street Nos. 16-18-21-23 1st Carpenter Street Mazagaon Kolywada and bounded on the north by Public passage, on the East by the ground now or lately of Chimnaji Pandurang, on the South by the public passage and on the West by swampy ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manilal Harridas and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor.

BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 20021.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT KON IN BHIVANDI TALUKA.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KON IN BHIVANDI TALUKA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent John Albert Grant, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, and with the consent of Mortgagees, Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Co., and in pursuance of the order of the Insolvency Court, dated 21st day of July, 1924, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 1st day of February, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the bungalow premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those following pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being in the village of Kon in Bhivandi Taluka, in the Registration Sub-District of Bhivandi, District Thana, as per particulars given below:—

All that piece or parcel of land bearing Entry No. 373, Survey No. 243, Faha Nos. 1/1, containing by admeasurement 14 gunthas or thereabouts together with the bungalow standing thereon.

All that piece or parcel of land bearing Entry No. 384, Survey No. 243, Faha Nos. 1/2, containing by admeasurement 31 gunthas or thereabouts together with out-houses and structures standing thereon.

All that piece or parcel of land bearing Entry No. 453, Survey No. 245, Faha Nos. 1/3, containing by admeasurement 9 gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Survey No. 243, on the West and South by part of Survey No. 245, and on the North by Survey No. 244.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Vendor's Attorneys, at their office at 25/27/31, Mcdows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, MILNER'S SAFE, PIECE-GOODS, MOTOR CYCLE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

One big lot of white nainsook.

By the order of Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Bai Lilabai widow of Lalji Liladhar.

One Milner Safe.

By the order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria, N. M. Raiji and M. A. Davar the Liquidators of the All India United Insurance Co., Ltd., (now in Voluntary Liquidation)

Marble top wash hand tables, book stand, tables, chairs, partitions, railings, planks, underwood type writer, Young's chain scale, punching machine, safes, etc, etc.

The property of a gentleman:—

B. S. A. Motor Cycle with side car.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS OF MACHINERIES.

By the order of the International Banking Corporation and on account and at the risk of Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown premises of Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ltd., in Esoofally Bundookwalla's Bungalow at Mount Road, Mazagaon, the following:—

One big lot of steel flat spring, steel round bars, steel tool (round, flat, square and hexagon), Milner's Steel, Drill Octagon, Steel Mild square, steel W. I. Square Tata quality, Swedish iron square, files (flat, 2nd cut, square smooth, round Bastard, etc.) circular saws, Tended fied pipes, Band saws of cast steel, double handled cross cut saws, Railway Beaters, Pick axes, self-centring Lathe Chucks, white metal Antifrictions, Dies Gas Threads, Crussby's Oil Engines, American Lathe, Capstan Lathe Garwin No. 2, Ice Machine Plant, Winnowing Machine, Guillotine Machine for knife grinding, Toll grinder, wet "Rigg" on self-contained column, Bench Drilling Machine, Twist Drill Grinder, New Century 1½" Wet Twist Drill Grinder, Universal Grinder without Traverse, Emery grinder with two wheels, Centifrugal Pumps of various sizes, Motor Boat Engine complete with gear box and propeller shap, steamer pump, Pair Mill No. 2, Punching Machine, Die head for pipes, water meters, small wall Drilling Machine, Paint of various kinds, vices record and maching, leather hides, Hydraulic, leather beltings, spring double Wab Section, Fire bars for Yorkshire Steam Wagon, Railway keys, wheels, ventilators, pulley blocks, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, 1925 at 9-30 a.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including clothing:—

Tents I P private flies, walls and 160 lbs. flies, great coats, dhurries, coats warm, shirts, pyjamas, blankets, mosquito nets, blouses, serge etc., bolts with nuts, lamps, stoves axes pick heads, clinometer, binocular, felt, leather, water-bottles, tubs, shovels, gunny, canvas, tin, vices, barrows wheels wagrts Anvils, Cordage cotton, tape, bridles reins, mamcoties, cordage, hemp, enamel ware, Web Jhools steel mild scrap, steel cast scrap, bellows, tools files, cloth rags, crockeryware boxes, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose, camp kettles basins, drums saws, scales of sorts, knives spoons basins, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer, 289 Main Street, Poona. M724

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, FRIDAY the 30th day of January 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 2, Carnegie Road Marine Lines opposite Dr. Rao's Bungalow very valuable dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, etc.

The property of Captain R. H. Stubbs of Indian Army Service, proceeding to Northern India, and others.

PROPERTY OF ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

1 Landaulet "Wolseley" Motor car 6 seter, 4 cylinders 16/20 H.P. suitable for Khoja or Memon family in working order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

THE GREAT CLASSIC FILM

The PRODIGAL SON

From the world-famous novel

BY SIR HALL CAINE

A beautiful and faithful version of the book which is known in every part of the globe.

A TRIUMPH OF FILM CRAFT

A strong, emotional and essentially human story played by people who not only act their parts but live them. The most beautiful and impressive Picture ever produced.

STEWART ROME AS MAGNUS
COLLETTE BRETTEL AS THORA
HENRY VICTOR AS OSCAR

THE FILM WAS ACTUALLY TAKEN IN THE DELIGHTFUL SCENERY OF ICELAND, FRANCE AND ITALY.

PATHE GAZETTE

SPECIAL NOTE.

Owing to the length of this Programme the management can only show it twice nightly.

NOTE THE TIMES CAREFULLY.

6-30 and 10 p. m.

Prices:—Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8, Ans. 4. INCLUDING TAX.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M, AND 11 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

MAHARASTRA FILM Co.'s

"SHAH-LA-SHAH"

or

CHECK-TO-THE-KING.

TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME

One of the Swiftest-moving, most enjoyable, humorous pictures you ever saw! Love and Laughter!—a regular melange of mirth! You will be glad you came!

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

"YOUNG IDEAS"

Dimples! Winks! Mischief! Fun! Comedy! Love! Featuring

LAURA LA PLANTE

The Programme includes the International News and a 2 Reel Comedy.

TO-NIGHT :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME

A Sensational, Amazing, Romantic Super-Thriller!

Starring the handsomest hero of the Screen

HERBERT RAWLINSON

in

"DARK STAIRWAYS"

Students of all Schools and Colleges will be admitted to-day at half rates in Box, Sofa and First Class in the 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) Show only.

The International News and a Buddy Messenger Comedy in the Programme.

To-Night 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE

"CHARKHA"

See the verification of it AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM,

In the Saurashtra Kinematograph Co.'s Latest New Production

CHARKHA OR ANATHA ABALA

COMMENCING FROM

31st JANUARY 1925.

A picture which is The Picture.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 9-30 p. m.
LEE WHITE AND CLAY SMITH CO.,
"POTPOURRI"

CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
"WHISPERING CHORUS
With RAYMOND HATTON.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
"THE FORBIDDEN LOVE"
With WARNER KRAUS.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"THE FALL OF AN EMPRESS"
with COUNTESS OLGA De LIGUORO.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

RIPON THEATRE

Corner Grant, Road,

For the Convenience of Officials

SPECIAL MATNEE SHOW

at 3-30 P. M.

On SATURDAY 31st January 1925

AND

On SUNDAY 1st February 1925 at 3 P. M.

Nand Kumar

Booking at the Theatre

Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.

On SUNDAY, the 15th February, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for Mr. Shantaram Narayen Patel, and in exercise of the right reserved to him in the Decree, dated the 27th day of May, 1924, in the High Court Suit No. 1382 of 1924, Shantaram Narayen Patel vs. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, sell by Public Auction on the premises the right, title and interest of the said Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai in the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the said Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai.

All that piece or parcel of land together with buildings thereon, situate at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, in the Registration District Thana, bearing Entry No. — Survey No. 2, part of plot Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and No. 4, measuring about 1,610 square yards, bounded on the East by private road of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, on the West by the property of Shantaram Narayen Patel, on the North by the Vesava Road and on the South by the property of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, Jan. 30, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH
In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

17-24—In The Mancherji R Bharucha, Detlas and Co, Jamsedji Cowasji Bharucha and others, Khorshed Darasha Mistry, Captain and V.
1305-23—Mirza and M, Mahomedally Abdulhusein and anr v The Kohinoor Film Co, Amarchand and M.
788-24—Captain and V, The Union Bank of India Ld v Khan Bahadur Kasam Rahimtulla and others, Dastur and Co., Ardeshir H D and Co., Tyabji D and Co.
2336-24—Mulla and M, Casamali Sakarali Versi Lalji and another v Jaferbhai Kanji, Vrajlal and Co.
2497-24—Merwanji K and Co, K S Dhondy and Co v Sadasiv Narsuji and Co, N D Bhatt.
3218-24—Motichand and D, vs. The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd., vs. Habib Mahomed, Mulla and M.
3540-23—Kanga and Co., Carsondas Tejpal and Co., vs. Jamnadas Mangumal, Manubhai and Co.
2817-23—Rustomji and G, Maulvi Abumahomed Jaffer Valid Abdulla and others vs Ahmed Abdul Sattar and another Tyabji D and Co.
1790-23—Mehta L and Co., Lalubhai Lalchand vs. Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and M.
2020-23—Jayne and Co, Canji Dwarkadas vs., Alj Mahomed Ali Abdul Rasool, Purshotamrai and Co.
SC. CT. 1729/22852-23—Amin and R, Gangubai vs. Nagindas Mulchand and others, Khandwalla and C.
3361-23—Jhaveri and Co., Chandulal Dalsukhram vs., Manilal Hakamsey, Payne and Co.
3383-23—Malvi M R and Co., Nanjee Purshotam Meghji Hirjee and others vs. N C. Dalal and Co.
4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji, Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and Co, Mulji P and P, Ardeshir H D and Co.
464-23—Merwanji K and Co, Ramchandra Daulatram, Hanumanprasad Bagedia, Kapadia and Co.
4223-23—Mulla and M, Sir Cawasji Jehangir and Co, Premji Deoji and Co and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1358-15—Jamsedji R and D, Tayaballi Shaikh Cumrudin and another, Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, Payne and Co.
2853-21Ardeshir H D and Co, Harichand and Co, Tricumji Jiwandas, Kanga and Co.
2361-24—Thakoredas and D, Shyamabai alias Kesarbai, Laxmidas Dayalji Lalji, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.
In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

3723-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co. Operative Insurance.
SHORT CAUSE.
2726-24—Kanga and Co, Pranlal Tribhuwandas, Goculdas Damoder and another, Madhavji and Co.
2874-24—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Kanga and Co.
3769-24—Shroff and L, Kan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, W Dillan and another, Merwanji K and Co.
3130-24—Dharamsy D and Co, Ramjanan Jamalbhai Ebrahim, Yusuf Kasam Sumar and others.
2330-24—Tyabji D and Co, Dhakibai, Krishnarao Sunderrao and others.
3250-24—Malvi M R and Co, Vasanbai Lalubhai Pragji and Co, Dabholker and J.
940-24—Bhai Shanker K and G, Hormusji Sorabji, Moulabux Azzarali and others, Rustomji and G.
533-24—Jamsetji R and D, Abdul Hussein Amirudin Goriawalla, Abdul Kader Musabhai and others.
2656-22—Unwalla P and P, Hashan Premji, Doongersey Daya and another, Raghvaya N and Co.
2778-24—Kanga and Co, Premchand Virchand and others, Umersey Vrajlal and others.
2690-24—Mirza and M, Dagdoo Hari Satbhai and others, Ichabhai Ladji and others.
2382-24—Mulla and M, Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and others, Nawroji Dorabji Tanadia and others, Sabnis and Co.
4242-23—Dallas and Co, Jethmal Narandas and others Keshavji Mulji and others, Mulla and M, Sukhtanker and G.
3378-24—Dastur and Co, Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsinmgirji Unwala Fids.
3380-24—Dastur and Co, Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsigirji, A F Flynn.
2649-24—Chitnis K and M, Erachshaw Jamsedji Hakim, Kabubai Morarji Goculdas.
1258-24—Rele and Co, Waman Laxman Patel Ramkrishna Gopal Pandit, Manhar and Co.
3847-24—Mehile P and G, Natanbhai Bhukhandas, Gopaldas Kedarnath and others.
3864-24—Dallas and Co, Taherally Mulla Noorbhoy and another, Manekbai Cursetji Keshwalla and others, Little and Co, Vachha and Co.
3984-24—Mehta L and Co, Mahomedally Sultanali, Ranchoddas Narsey Vassanji, Vrajlal and Co.
4002-24—Shamrao M and H, Mulla Mahomedally Shaikh Sarafally, Vejbai Samant.
4014-24—Payne and Co, Sherbanoo, Moti Kuka and Co, Patell and E.
3639-24—Payne and Co, Sarafally Mamooji, Ebrahim Abdul Khayum Ganjawalla, Captain and V.
3925-24—G B Pandya, Mulshanker Purmanand and another, Choithram Hindwali.
4045-24 Captain and V, Purshotam Pranjiwandas Ganjawalla, Kadia Praga Lala and another.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4627-21—Payne and Co, Haribardas Guruprasad, Nandrandras Hiranand and others, Dikshit M and Co.
2050-22—Smethan B and L, Tukaram Yeshwantrao Meker, Hariba Samalram and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
31-22—Thakoredas and Co, Tarabai, Nagsi Punja and another, Surajmal and Co.
4865-22—Surajmal and Co, Surajmal B Mehta, Tarabai, Thakoredas and Co.
3765-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abiechand, Jaisraj Hanuman Prasad, Malvi M R and Co.
60-22—Khanderao L and M, Ramchandra Krishnaji Telung and others, Abdulla Ahmed A Satar, Mulla and M.
65-22—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkabai Vadantram, Dattatraya Damodar Tamanker and another, Jamsedji R and D, In Person.
69-22—Mulji P and P, Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.
76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co, and another, Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.
197-22—Tyabji D and Co, Kisandagal Shivramai, Meghraj Rambux and others, Purmanand C and J.
212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dutaji Walkar and another, Judah and S.
250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kalijanji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.
253-22—Merwanji K and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay Javerbai, Amin and D.
270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.
289-22—Payne and Co, Damji Karansy, Shamji Manek, Ardeshir H D and Co.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)
397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.
501-22—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Jiwan, Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.
410-22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.
S C Ct 1957/20865-21—Malvi M R and Co, Vasantlal Rangalal and others, Narayenrao A Tadas and another, Judah and Co.
419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehare and Co, Dwarkadas and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
424-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dhanji Hansraj, Madhauram Jaranarmal and others, Crawford B and Co.
425-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dhanji Hansraj, Madhavram Jaharmal Crawford B and Co
427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co
438-22—Tyabji D and Co, Sakalchand Ranchod, Mathuradas Vishram, Madhavji and Co
453-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chhotalal Vasanji Jerajani, Chanda Amirudin Muchhalla, Pandia and Co.
455-22—Thakoredas and Co, Narandas Purshotamdas, Chanda Cumrudin Muchhala, Pandia and Co.
489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.
490-22—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and others, C Abdull Hakim and Co and others, Daphtary F and D, Smetham B and L.
491-22—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Kadar Haji Gulmahomed and others, Zintoonbibi and others, Daphtary F and D.
503-22—Manubhai and Co, Mahibhai Motibhai Patel, Santabai and another, Shah and Chh.
515-22—Diksait M and Co, Henuwmal Khanchand, Bhai Hashram Rajumal and others, Kanga and Co.
516-22—Little and Co, R Read and Co Ltd, P J Mehta and Co, Jamsedji R and D.
547-22—Little and Co, R K Holdsworth Ltd, L L Telly and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
573-22—Menta L and Co, Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.
575-22—Little and Co, Julius Leopold Malsehek Sir Adamji Peerbhai and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.
580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co.
586-22—Shah and C, Gajanand Pandurang Bhojani, Vasudeo Kashinath Joshi, Rathe and Co.
602-22—Amarchand and M, Gopaji Pragji, Laxmichand Vastabhai and another, Mehta L and Co.
616-22—Dubash and Co, Laxminarayen Bhasri Brijmohanlal Bagadia and Co, Sunderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 44.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

417-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Dwarkadas Premji and Co, Madhavji and Co.
806-24—Shroff and L, Kalkhasru Hormusji and Co, C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.
LONG CAUSES.
1370-24—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkadas Premji v Bhaichand Rupchand and ors, Dharamsy D and Co.
SHORT CAUSE.
2-25 Thakoredas and D, Bhanji Somji, Esmail Virji Madhani and another, Rustomji and G.
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.
1301-24—Kanga and Co, Savirmal and Co, Chimniram Motilal, Mulla and M.
3776-24—Jhavery and Co, Chhaitandas Daga, Dulabhdas Karsondas, Khandwalla and Chh.
LONG CAUSES.
1442-22—N C Dalal and Co., Hemchand Jadhavji, v Meghji Jetha and Co., and another, Ramalal and Co., Raghvaya and Co.
4742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai v Shelukant Chabildas, Kanga and Co., Vrajlal and Co.
4099-24—Little and Co, Lever Bros Ltd, vs Abdulla Rahimtullah, Pathare and Co
2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramsukh, Raichand Gangaram and others Paralker and R
1973-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowandas Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.
2847-24—S A Tyabji, Shivlal Ratti, vs Manekhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.
585-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Sarasvatibai, Khandwalla and Chh. Raghavaya N and Co.
3564-24—Diksbit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.
2789-24 Chitnis K and M, Suleiman Moosa Madekia v Hamabhai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.
1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Moos v Ramabai, Captain and V.
1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.
2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.
3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.
3398-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivasharanappa Veerapa Smadi v Ramsingh Doongersingh, Merwanji K and Co.
3506-24—Manohar and Co., Ramchandra Sakharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.
3601-21—Khandwalla and Co, Desai and Bhutta v Ranchordas Varjiwandas Shroff, Hiralal and Co.
3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.
3586-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-Operative Society Ltd, Shanker Ram Krishna Khonker and others, Crawford B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

2354-24—Motichand and D, Durgadutt and Co v Hiralal Tansukhrai Kariwalla, Sukhtanker and G.
ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.
3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dosa and Co, Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.
Re Arbitration Act, Re Laxmibai widow, Wadia G and Co, Re Laxmibai widow, Petitioner, Bhat Naranji Mulji, Respondent, Mehta L, and Co.
FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.
3118-20—Jehangir and S, Chimanlal Mansukhram Shah, Need and Co, Kanga Co.
2541-24—Crawford B and Co, Bhanji Deoraj, Moorji Hirji and others, Malvi M R and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
3639-21—Daphtary F and D, Manchirshaw Dossabhoy Ghasiwalla, Louis Peltier and another, Crawford B and Co.
4274-21—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co, The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Madhavji and Co.
98-24—Ferreira and V, Revaram Ajaram, Bhagseth Balseth and another, Rustomji and G.
1470-24—Patell and E, The Great Western Electric Engineering and Trading Co, Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.
747-24—Chitnis K and M, George William Hudson, Mahomedally Allabux, Jehangir M and S.
94-24—Shah and Co, Ratanji Khimji, Atmaram Charandas and Co, Jamsedji R and D.
1761-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Tulsidas Keshavji and others, Goswami Shri Maganlalji Gordhanlalji Maharaj, Soondas Narandas and Co.
703-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Badrinarayen Panalal Bhuramal N C Dalal and Co.
5210-23—M B Chothia and Co, Moti Pana and Co, Jainabai, Unwalla P and P.
3739-23—Ramanlal and H, Amulakh Khubchand Hiralal Chunilal and others, Manilal and K.
4594-21—Jamsetji R and D, Greaves Cotton and Co, Jamnadas Harprasad Thakoredas and Co.
2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhaigat, Magniram Dehulal, Manubhai and Co.
1590-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Fatahchand Talmar.
1629-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Hilda Marian Panlam, Cragie B and C.
1650-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Bansilal Chhitarnal, Khandwalla and Chh.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 28th January, 1926.

Cotton	30631 Bales.
Wheat	11341 Cwts
Linseed	9673 "
Rapeseed etc.,	2593 "
Gingellyseed	4544 "
Poppyseed	131 "
Groundnuts	24310 "
Castorseed	7782 "
Rice	4514 "
Myrabollams	12935 "
Cottonseed	28440 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1961 "
Juwar	118 "
Masur	226 "
Barley	832 "
Bajri	3956 "
Dal	1533 Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETs DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 29.

	per lb.		Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	0	14	0
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1	0	0
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0	13	9
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	13	6
David	No.	10 1/2	0	13	0
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	12	9
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	13	0
Sattara	No.	10 1/4	0	13	0
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0	11	6
Light-house	No.	6 1/2	0	11	3
Japan	No.	40—1	1	5	6
"	No.	42—2	1	8	6
"	No.	20	1	1	3
"	No	32	1	5	0

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Depth on Stiff.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	h.	m.	Depth on Stiff.	in.
		Jan.						Jan.					
Th.	28		1	47	20	3		28		8	4	16	8
			14	2	17	8				19	47	16	4
Fri.	29		2	26	29	3		29		8	46	17	7
			14	48	27	0				20	29	18	5
Sat.	30		3	4	28	1		30		9	30	17	1
	Feb.		15	39	26	1		Feb.		21	11	19	1
Sun.	1		4	21	25	8		1		11	14	18	8
			17	59	24	7				23	26	21	9
M.	2		5	13	24	8		2		12	16	19	0
			19	49	24	6				..	..	..	..
Tu	3		6	29	24	2		3		1	8	22	4
			21	4	25	2				13	18	19	0
W.	4		8	3	24	0		4		2	35	22	7
			21	51	26	0				14	13	18	4

Earthquake Report:—

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,700 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory on the morning of the 29th at 3 hrs. 46 mins. (Indian Standard Time).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29.

S S Risaldar, Park, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 30.

S S British Corporal, Clarkson, Mahomerah
S S Romeo, Pasewalk, Calcutta.
S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Gazana, Morgan, Hamburg.

LOADING.

Jan. 29.

Steamer Bellfield for Hamburg.
Steamer Clan Kenneth, for Hamburg.

S S Risaldar:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Risaldar, 3092 tons, Captain G Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S British Corporal: The S W Company's steamer British Corporal, 4072 tons, Captain A Clarkson, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Romeo:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Romeo, 3236 tons, Captain Pasewalk, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna: The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gazana: The B I S N Company's steamer Gazana, 3191 tons, Captain S A Morgan, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, January 29, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Naldera 8856 London, 31/1 M M & Co.
3 Naringa, 4101, NF, NF, M M and Co.
4 City of Newcastle 4462, K'chi, 31/1 K N & Co.
5 Atao Maru, 4670, Japan, 2/2, N Y Kaisha.
6 Birkenfels 3851 Hamburg, 7/2 L Edwards & Co.
7 Karagola 3647 Africa 2/2 M M & Co.
7 Morvada, Karachi NF. M M & Co.
8 Pilsna 4648 Trieste 1/2, L Triestaro.
9 Foyle, 2932, N.F., 1/2, T M and Co.
11 Shunko Maru, Kobe N F O S Kaisha.
12 Homestead 4122, New York, 5/2 Vol. Bros.
13 Soudan, 4218, China 3/2 M M and Co.
15 Gazana 3191, London 29/1 M M & Co.
13 City of Marseilles 5284 Southampton 4/2 D M T O.
17 Chanda 3941 Genoa, 5/2 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Garada 3218 N F, N F, M M & Co.
1 Ischia 2470, Genoa 1/2 L Triestino.
5 Katina 2874 Antwerp, 31/1, L Edwards Ld,
6 Isarco, Genoa, 31/1/25, M Italiana.
7 Misaki Maru 2555, Kobe 4/2 O S Kaisha.
8 Cherca, 3319, Trieste, 30/1 M Italiana S N Co Ltd.
9 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe, 31/1 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Armanestan 3230 Hongkong 30/1. A Nemazee & Co.
14 Barpeta, Busreh 4/2/25 M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Rangoon Maru, 3,638, Kobe, 4/2 N Y Kaisha.
C Navigator 2404 Barcelona N.F. Graham's Trading Co.
D & E Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe 4/2 N Y Kaisha.
F Colaba, 3,899, Cal. NF, M M and Co.
F Gamaria 3232 N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
K Cl. Macintyre, 3053, N.F., 1/2, J Finlay and Co.
L Khosrou, NF. N.F., T M Co.
L M Sunheath 3874, N F, N F, K N & Co.
N Ceylon 3267, N. F. 31/1 Graham Trading Co. Ld.
P Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan N F, N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, 29th January 1925.

S S Pilsna for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton yarn, I David & Co.

S S Pilsna for Malta:—3 bales cotton yarn, I David & Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—1200 cwt wheat, Raili Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—12 cwts gum olibanum, Yacoobally Moosally, 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 268 bales cotton raw. Raili Bros.

S S Naldera for London:—9 cwt ivory, H Ramji & Sons; 40 bundles lamb skins, H A Aminoff; 1 bundles Goat skins, M Laduck, 19 bales cow hides, 8 bales bugalo calf hides, H Tharia & Sons; 2 bundles cotton and woollen carpets, H A N & S A Shiraza & Co.; 2000 cwt linseed oil cake, John Leslie & Co., 13 cwt. ganja I Veerji & Co.

S S Gazana for London:—30 cwt fishmaws H A Mahomed and Sons.

S S Rassay for Hull:—4351 cwt myraboiums, C Jivanlal and Co. 487 cwts myrabolams, Indian State and Eastern Agents.. 9900 cwt. wheat, 3000 cwt cotton seed, Raili Bros.; 3000 cwt myrabolams, P Mathuradas & Co.

S S Morvada for Dunkirk: 2250 tons manganese ore, Cox & King's Shipping Agency.

S S Kohistan for Dunkirk:—500 tons manganese ore, F Ratanshaw & Co, 64 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Cherea for Bari:—4000 cwt wheat, Raili Bros.

S S Isarco for Genoa:—200 cwt buffalo horns, M Aziz.

S S Ischia for Naples: 3000 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon & Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—2 cases cotton raw, L Dreyfus & Co. 212 bales cotton raw, Raili Bros.

S S Bellfield for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 2000 cwt castor seed, Strauss & Co. 165 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co. 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Chanda for Constantinople: 19 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 13 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 6 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff.

S S Homestead for New York:—4 cwts sheep casing, M H Dehdashti; 810 cwt gum karaya, Narsi Moolji & Co.

S S Homestead for Philadelphia:—8 bales Goat hair, Deccan Trading Co.; 16 bales Goat hair, M Mahomedally & Co.

S S Navigator for Barcelona:—3 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Navigator for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Birkenfels for Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Rangoon Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Muroran Maru for Osaka:—1100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Atago Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G V Lanke; 2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Atago Maru for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Atago Maru for Osaka: 200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Atago Maru for Nagoya:—600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Tokushima Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Tokushima Maru for Hongkong:—250 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David & Co.

S S Misaki Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Misaki Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton, Sassoon J David & Co.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—4 cwt. ivory K Ramlal; 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, 29th January 1925.

S S Skuld, Agents F F Campbell & Co.:—
From Bangkok: 319 pieces teak squares, 1794 pieces teak planks, 90808 pieces teak bundles teak scantlings 842 bundles yang scantlings, 4 bundles raw silk 6 numbers copper pots.

S S Cranfield Agents M M & Co.:—
From Calcutta:—7746 tons coal.

S S Barpeta, Agents M M & Co.:—
From Karachi:—2 cases wine, 7 cases Gin, 1 cases beer.
From Koweit:—44 boxes Specie, 9 jottas Ceylon tea.
From Bahrein:—217 boxes specie, 5 boxes dollars, 1 tin pearls.
From Verawal:—444 bales F. P. Cotton.
From Bunder Abbas:—7 boxes Specie, 95 bales cotton goods, 15 bags oil seed, 108 bags Almonds, 8 bags attari, 4 boxes C. fish, 2 cases asscfotida.
From Bushire:—131 bags gum, 8 bags pistas 1 box carpets.
From Linga:—21 boxes specie.
From Muscat:—11 boxes specie, 810 bags dry dates, 200 boxes wet dates.
From Busra:—2686 baskets wet dates, 264 boxes skin dates, 28 bags gall 20 bags old brass, 7 bags drugs.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, January 29.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	0
F. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Elphinstone and Century	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34–40 inches.			
Standard per lb.	1	6	0
Century per lb.	1	5	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202–5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth X Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohor per lb.	1	4	3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	3
Silita:—			
Century	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	5	3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	2	0
Phoenix per piece	6	2	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	2	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	8	0
Pearl Pabaney	6	6	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	6	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Back Check—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	10	0
Labrun No. 5124—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustani	11	10	0

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, January 29.

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England	..	..	..
2. Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered	S/S Pilsna.	1st Feb. 25.	8 a.m.
3. Japan (superscribed)	S/S Soudan.	3rd Feb. 25.	12 noon.
4. China (")			
5. (")			
6. Ceylon (")			
7. Straits Settlements			
8. Mauritius	Homayun.	2-2-2.	3 p.m.
9. East Africa	..	..	..
10. South Africa "	Karagola.	4-2-25.	12 Noon
11. Seychelles	I	..	..

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY AT ALIGARH.

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 27.

The following are extracts from the third annual report of the Muslim University of Aligarh which was submitted by the pro-Vice-Chancellor at the third Convocation of the University:—

"The year under report was a year of steady progress and uniform expansion. The number of students increased beyond all previous records. The Training College for Teachers has been strengthened by the addition of two more lecturers, a new department of geography has been established and two new chairs have been created in the department of Chemistry and Philosophy. The transition period is over and the University is now conducting all its examinations itself. The Punjab High Court has recognised our degrees, but does not allow all our law graduates to practise in its province. It is anomalous that students who take their law degree from the Delhi University can practise in the Punjab without restriction, but are debarred if they pass their LL.B. from our University. I hope that the Punjab Government will remove this anomalous distinction and extend the same privilege to all who pass from the Aligarh Muslim University as they have granted to the Delhi University.

We have always endeavoured to strengthen the science side of our University. The physics and chemistry laboratories were extended this year, but the accommodation is still insufficient for the growing number of students. The laboratories of Botony and Zoology are still very poor. They have neither adequate accommodation nor the necessary equipments and staff. His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler on the occasion of his visit to the M. A. O. College in 1919 promised to pay half of the recurring and half of the non-recurring expenditure of the biology department. His promises were ratified by the Finance Committee of the United Provinces Legislative Council. The estimates were prepared and submitted to the Government, but we have not yet received the promised grant.

The number of students has increased steadily. It has risen from 261 at the time of the inauguration of the University in 1921 to 1,005. The number of Hindu students at present is 90.

There is a growing tendency among the students to avail themselves of the educational opportunities offered by Europe and America and Aligarh is represented in the principal Universities of Europe. There are 25 Aligarh students in the Berlin University alone.

LACK OF ACCOMMODATION.

The University suffers from lack of adequate accommodation for students and members of the staff. The present boarding houses of the University cannot accommodate the growing number of students. All the houses in the vicinity of the University have been taken

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

B C RATE—Bank's selling :—
T T 1/5 29/32.
D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—Bank's selling:—
T T 1/5 15/16.
D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying:—
3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—Bank's selling:—
D D Frcs. 642.
Bank's buying:—
3 M/st D A Frcs. 692.
D D Frcs. 682.
JAPAN—Bank's:—
Selling T T Rs. 103
Buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103.
HONGKONG—Bank's:—
Selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.
SHANGHAI—Bank's:—
Selling D D Rs. 213.
SINGAPORE—Bank's :—
Selling D D Rs. 158 1/2.
NEW YORK—Bank's:—
Selling D D Rs. 280.
CROSS RATES—London:—
New York Dol. 4.79-5/8.
Paris Frcs. 88.52
Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
Brussels Frcs 92.30.
Rome. Liras 115.
Berlin Marks .....
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

London, Jan. 28

Tele. Tranfers 1/6 steady.
Bar Gold £4. 6. 11 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/16 steady.

London, Jan. 28.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Little Indian buying for shipment. Closed steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 28.

Stockholm	17.80
Christiania	81.33
Amsterdam	11.88
Switzerland	24.84
Belgium yesterday's	92.50
Athens yesterday's	282.50
Prague	161.25
27th Cuban Sugar	13/9

London, Jan. 28.

Exchange on London in:—

Paris	8.855
Germany	20.162,000m
Italy	11.460

New York, Jan. 28.

Demand Bills 47.937 (previous 47.950).

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, January 29. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 7/32
Fcs Demand.	642
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	157 1/2
Shanghai	213
Japan	107 3/4
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady.

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 28.

Discount Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 50 7/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS:—

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY :—
Call 5 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 5 1/2 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY:—
Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 14/2/6.
,, Forward Rs. 14/2/6.
BAR GOLD:—
Ready Rs. 22-7-6.
Forward Rs. 22-2-6.
2nd settlement Rs. 22-1-0.
BAR SILVER:—
Ready Rs. 75.
1st settlement Rs. 74-8-0.
2nd settlement Rs. 73-9-0.

London, Jan. 28.

Bar gold ready, s. 86-11.
SILVER:—
Ready d. 32-5.
Forward d. 32-1.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Firm. India bought for immediate shipment. Large amount of business done. Stock for this shipment being short caused rise. We think some further rise possible.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

3 1/2 p.c Rupee Paper Rs. 66/12
4 p.c. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 p.c. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free.):—
Due 1933 Rs. 96/13.
Due 1945-55 Rs. 97/14.
5 1/2 p.c. War Bonds (Tax Free):—
Due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
Due 1928 Rs. 103/7.
6 p.c. War Bonds (Tax Free):—
Due 1926 Rs. 100/5
Due 1927 Rs. 100/10.
Due 1930 Rs. 101/13.
Due 1931 Rs. 102/8.
Due 1932 Rs. 102/14
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/8.
4 per cent:—
Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent.:—
Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET:—
Steady but dull.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 28.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/2.
Conversion Loan £78 3/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. 117 1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent nominal 49.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 3/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent. 58.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 28.

	£
Hongkong Bank	142
Chartered Bank	21 1/4
National Bank	47
P. & O. Bank	11 5/8
Eastern Bank	6 1/8

SHARES.

The market closed steady; the following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1370, India 74/8, Central 22/8, Eastern Bank 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 432/8, Alliance 90, Bombay Cotton 505, Bombay Dyeing 1155, Century 570, Central India 532/8, Crescent 245, Currim 430, David 500, Dawn 660, Edwd. Sassoon 186/4, E. D. Sassoon 1/9, Fazulbhoy 1027/8, Finlay 885, Globe 50, Gokak 105, India Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 395; Jamshed Mfg. 127/8; Khatau 175; Kilachand 6/8, Kohinoor 1255, Luxmi Cotton 4660. Madhorao Scindia 61/4, Madhowji 402/8 M. Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 135, New Great 442/8, New City 302/8, Pabani 367/8, Pearls 581/4, Phoenix 582/8, Simplex 226/4, Swan 1245, Swadeshi 645, Tata Mills 167/8. Vishnu Cotton 1735.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 405, Alcock 202/8, B. Burma 312/8, B. Burma N. I. 70, Bt. Burma Pet. 4/12, B. Tramway 96/4, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 8, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insur. 12, Shivrajpur 52/4, Tata Iron Ord. 11, Tata Iron Defd. 27/8, Tata Hydro 812/8, Scindia Steam 6.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 28.

Karachi Barley Jan/Feb sellers 46.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 28.

Cardiff to Bombay 12

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 52/6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 55/6
There was a moderate supply but the demand was poor.

GOLD.

London, Jan. 28.

The small amount of gold arrived was absorbed by the trade. There was large business done in shipment from New York to India, whilst there was a good inquiry for shipment from Cape Town for conversion into sovereigns in London which would be forwarded to India.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 29.

Ready :—22-8-0

Valda.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Maha	22-4-0	22-5-0	22-2-6	22-3-0
Fagan	22-1-9	22-2-9	22-0-9	22-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—4—0
Fagan 0—9—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 29.

Ready :—75-8-0

Valda	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	75-0-0	75-6-0	74-7-0	74-6-0
Fagan	74-0 0	74-6-0	73-10-9	73-12-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 1—5—0
Fagan 2—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

29th January.

A further advance of 24 to 26 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market improved on further short covering and good spot demand. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 12 points higher. The tone of both the markets was steady.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th instant as under.:—

"Expect upward tendency."

Owing to a further advance reported from New York, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 458 1/2 i.e. Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar operators were moderate buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 459 1/2. Around this level Shroffs and other Commission Houses sold which caused a setback and the values gave way to Rs. 457 but the market again improved to Rs. 458 on jobbers buying and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m.

At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 457 1/2 and going up to Rs. 458 closed at Rs. 456 1/2, Commission Houses and Japanese Houses sold Broach. Commission Houses were sellers for Oomra March.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 448 and gradually advanced to Rs. 452 on Japanese and Commission Houses buying. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 449 and closed steady at Rs. 449 1/2 at 4 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 388.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was limited.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, January 29.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	456 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March ..	388
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	447 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 29.

Description,	Superfine	Fine.	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	418	408	393
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	477	467	457
M. G. Khandesh ..	472	462	447

B. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 29.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	458
Fully Good Bengal	March	389
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	450

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 29.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.	
Bengal Superfine'	M.G.	..	..	..
,,	Fine M.G.	..	400/410	..
,,	F.G.M.G.	380	..	..
Sindh-Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	400/410	..
,,	F.G.M.G.	380	..	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	455	465/470	..
Nagpur	.. ..	..	465	465/470
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	450	460	..
Pulgaon ..	,, ,,	455	460	..
Dhamangaon	,, ,,	450	455	..
Amraoti ..	,, ,,	445	450/455	..
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	440/445	450	..
Mulkapur	,, ,,	435/440	445	..
Khandesh	,, ,,	430	440	..
,,	F.G.M.G.	..	..	Marc
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	..	483
,,	Fully Good ,,	..	..	..
Muthia	Fine ,,	..	..	..
,,	F.G.M.G.	420	..	..
Dharwar	M.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..
Western	,,	480/500	..	..
,,	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	480/500	..	..
Cambodia	,,	550	..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 29, 1925

New York market 28th January.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.40	Mar.		23.64	+24
23.71	May	23.69—02	23.95	+24
23.93	Jul.		24.19	+26
23.79	Oct.		24.05	+26

New York spot on 27th Jan., 23.65 +10
New Orleans .. .. 23.40 +20

Telegraphic market advices:—27th Jan. The only market feature is impressive resistance at 23 Cents for March; probably will have scalping market for the time being. Prefer buying on recessions. South reports good spot demand during past week.

28th Jan. Market advanced on short covering, good spot demand. May highest 24.03 (2.47 p.m.) lowest 23.63 (10.22 a.m.) range .40 points

Liverpool market 28th January.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.35	Jan.			12.45	+10
12.44	Mar.	12.58+14	12.55+11	12.54	+10
12.56	May	12.68+12		12.66	+10
12.64	Jul.			12.76	+12
12.58	Oct.			12.68	+10
Egyptian 28.50	May			28.45	—05

Telegraphic market advices:—Rather better tone in both Liverpool, and New York markets.

American cross rate 4.79 7/8.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 28

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 Bales
Total Day's on Spec. and for Exp. 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot—Universal Standard 12.78 moderate demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 31.75
New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	23.40
May	23.72
July	23.92

New York Noon Call.—

March	23.51
May	23.82
July	24.04

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March	23.42
May	23.83

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	12.45+.10
March	12.54+.10
May	12.66+.10
July	12.76+.12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

January	12.49+.14
March	12.55+.11
May	13.67+.11
July	12.75+.11
October	12.68+.9

EGYPTIANS.

March	29.50—.5
May	28.56+.6
July	27.10+.5

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	12.45 plus .10
February	12.44 ,, .9
March	12.54 ,, .11
April	12.57 ,, .9
May	12.68 ,, .10
June	12.70 ,, .11
July	12.76 ,, .12
August	12.73 ,, .12
September	12.79 ,, .11
October	12.68 ,, .10
November	12.64 ,, .11
December	12.61 ,, .12
January	12.58 ,, .11

Tone:—Quiet.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

SCINDE.—	
Good	10.40
Fully Good	10.80
Fine	11.20
BENGAL.—	
Good	10.30
Fully Good	10.70
Fine	11.10
OMRA.—	
Good	10.50
Fully Good	11.10
Fine	11.00
BROACH.—	
Good	10.87
Fully Good	11.25
Fine	11.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

January	30.70 —.5
February	30.00 —.5
March	29.50 —.5
April	28.95 —.5
May	28.45 —.5
June	27.95 —.5
July	27.05 unchgd.
August	26.55 ,,
September	25.90 ,,
October	25.50 ,,
November	22.80 plus .10
December	22.65 ,, .10
January	22.60 ,, .10

AMERICAN MARKETS—COTTON.

New York, Jan. 28.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to Continent	16,000
Futures at New York:—	
March	23.64 plus .24
May	23.95 ,, .24
July	24.19 ,, .26
October	24.05 ,, .26
Spot Cotton at New York	23.90 ,, .25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.65 ,, .25
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	23.65 ,, .26
May	23.87 ,, .25

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23.
Demand Bills 47937.
Silver Foreign mined 68 3/4.

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 28

Futures at New York.—	
March	23.64+.24
May	23.95+.24
July	24.19+.26
October	24.05+.26

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 28.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb sellers 71/6.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Jan/Feb sellers 72/6.
Tone:—Market was strong with good trade.
Australian Jan/Feb sellers 70/6.
Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb value 69/6
Soft Red Karachi Jan/Feb value 68/6.
Tone:—Market was strong with good trade.
No. 2 Club Calcutta April/May paid.
Choice White Delhi Jan/Feb sellers 65/6.

London, Jan. 28.

Cargo Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. paid for Jan./Feb. shipment to Continent 71. Cargo, South Australian paid for Jan./ shipment to Continent 71 paid for Feb. 70/9, paid for March 70/3, paid for April 69/10 1/2. All shipments to Continent Cargo Choice White Karachi paid for Jan. shipment to United Kingdom 69.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January 29.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	64 0 0	9 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	63 6 0	9 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	65 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 14 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 1 0	14 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 12 0	14 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	64 0 0	12 15 0
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	13 4 0
Mowraseed ..	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	44 0 0	8 10 0
Castorseed ..	67 0 0	13 9 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready		5 7 0
Delivery ..	.. ....	....
Jira ..	16 0 0	
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May ..	8 12 0	
Linseed, May ..	14 4 3	
Groundnuts J/F	65 4 0	
Cotoon Seed F/M	5 6 0	
Groundnuts F/M	67 0 0	
Castor Seed M-M.	12 12 0	
Cotton Seed M-A.	5 9 0	

LINSEED

London, Jan. 28.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan./Feb done £24 3/4.
Linseed Tone:—Very firm—fair business.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net March/April buyers 49 5/8.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net May/Aug. done and buyers 50.

London, Jan. 28.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was very firm and dearer with fair trade. Closed paid for Jan/Feb. shipment to Hull at £22 3/4.
Cottonseed Bombay Jan/Feb. near value £10 3/8.
Castorseed Bombay closed firm and dearer with fair trade paid for Jan./Feb. at £24 1/4.
Rapeseed Toria Jan./Feb. sellers £20 1/4

London, Jan. 28.

Business was done in Linseed Calcutta for Jan./Feb shipment at £24 3/4 and for April/May shipment at £24 3/8. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan./Feb. and Feb/March shipments to Hull at £22 @ 24. In Castorseed, Bombay for Jan. and Jan./Feb. shipments at £24 1/4. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for Jan. shipment at 69—And in Cargo Australian for Jan. shipment to Continent at 71 and for April shipment to Continent at 69/10 1/2. In Wheat, Parcels Choice White Karachi for May/June shipment at 65/3. In Wheat, Club No. 2 Bombay for April/May shipment to Liverpool at 66/8.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 28.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/March nominal 20/3.
June/July sellers 16/7 1/2.
July/Sept sellers 16/3.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept sellers 16/5 1/2.
Fine White Java C & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept sellers 16/6 1/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 29th

Ready Prices have improved to-day by about 2 As. per cwt. in yesterday's closing levels, moderate purchase enquiries continuing. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 6000 bags.

Java Forward Prices for Jan/Feb/March Shipment have improved by 3d. on account of scarcity of business, whereas New Crop Java Market has ruled weak and has evidenced a drop of 4d. per cwt. there being free sellers. Other Positions remained unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:—
Ready Rs. 18.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 20/2 FBH.
New Crop Java Sugar per cwt. FBH:—
Shipment June/July sh. 16/7.
Shipment July/Aug./Sept. sh. 16/4
Continental Beet Sugar per cwt. FBH:—
Shipment Dec. sh. 18/6.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar per cwt. FBH:—
Shipment Dec. sh. 18/10.
Shipment Feb/Mar. sh. 18/9.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar per cwt:—
Ready Rs. 17/10.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 18/7 FBH.

METALS.

London, Jan. 28.

English best Selected Copper £69 17s.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £65.
Copper Braziers £84 1/2.
Yellow Metal 8 3/16.
Hard Spelter 30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.
Tin Block £264 3/4.

BRASS.

Bombay, January 29.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, January 29.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	66 8 0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		65 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1 ..		67 8 0
,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		67 8 0
German Copper 1 1/2		66 8 0
,, ,, to 1 3/4 to 2 ..		68 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, ..		66 4 0
,, ,, 1 1-4		67 0 0

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 28.

Messrs. Lewis and Peat give the forecast of the Rubber total production for the year 1925, as 482,000 tons of which Malay 197,000 tons, Ceylon 45,000, South East Indies 185,000, against total consumption of 503,000 tons, of which America consumes 35,000 tons, Britain 30,000, France 35,000, Germany 35,000 and Japan 18,000 tons.

London, Jan. 28.

Para Up River Fine Spot Feb/Mar 17 1/2
Tone:—Quiet.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Feb. 17 1/4.
Tone:—Fully Steady. Very little doing.

SHARE MARKET LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 29.

Apollo Mill ..	17	Morarji Goculdas	2775
Elphinstone ..	35	Madras United ..	675
Emperor Edward	480	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee ..	10	Laxmi Cotton ..	4700
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton ..	1740
Indian Dy.& Blg.	227-8	Western India ..	560
Indian Mfg. ..	950	Wadia Woollen Mill.	74
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-8	Sassoon Silk ..	357-8
Indian Wol'n Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton ..	41-4
Currimbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	10600
Kilachand	6-8	Standard Mill ..	1550
Koorla Mill ..	155	Hindoostan Mill ..	1060
Kastoorchand ..	130	Hyderabad ..	2440
Khandesh Mill ..	2250	Tata Power Elec.	93-12
Khatau Mill ..	170	Punjab Cement ..	2
Gold Mohur ..	30	Bombay Flour ..	intig
Jamshed Mill ..	130	Union Flour ..	32-8
Jivraj Baloo ..	600	Oriental Life ..	480
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	660	New City	305
New India	12	Planet	31-4
Jupiter Ins. ..	9-2	Premier	91-4
Great India ..	10	Presidency ..	70
Scindia Steam ..	6	Bradbury Mills	475
Eastern Chemical	1-12	Bombay Indstl.	16
Port Canning ..	830	Birla	18
B'bay Telephone	30-8	Madhavji	180
,, Uganda ..	50	Madhaorao Scindia	60
,, Burma New	70	Maneckji Petit ..	2650
Br. Burma Petrol	6-13	Tata Oil	19

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 29

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	430	432-8	
Bombay Cotton	505	505	
Bombay Dyeing	1157-8-62-8-50	60-1155	
Century	581-4-70	65-567-8	
Nagpur	533-12-40-32-8	37-8-532-8	
Colaba	160	158-12	
Cresoent ex-divi.	247-8	245	
Indore ex-divi.	397-8-400-395	396-4	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	445-50-45	50-45-443-12	
Pearl ex-div.	570-80-70	90-580	
Phoenix	585	585	
Bharucha	110	110	
Simplex	231-4-27-8	30-225	
Swan	1245	1245	
Swadeshi	645	645	
Pabni	370	370	
Fazal ex-divi.	10035-42-8-17-8	25-1030	
Mathuradas	250	250	
Tata Mill	167-8	167-8	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	120	120	
Madhavji	392-8-402-8-395	96-4-405-403-12	
Finlay ex-dvi.]	885	885	
Gokak	105	105	
Edward Sassoon	186-4	186-4	
Meyer Sassoon	135	135	
Alcock	202-8	202-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	318-12	316-4	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	97-8	95-10	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	62-8	62-8	
Bundi Cement	8	8	
Central E. Mining ..	32-4	32	
Indian Cement	37-8	37-8	
Tata Steel Ordy.	11	11	
Tata Steel Defd.	27-8	28-2	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Baby Week:—Lady Wilson opens Exhibition at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 5 p.m., and Lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English Mails of January 15 due at 5 a.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Swami Shravanandas' public lecture on "True Hinduism," Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Bombay Baby Week:—Exhibition and Lecture at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4 to 8-30 p.m. (Ladies only 4 to 6-30 p.m.)

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—Parsi Pioneers vs. Customs, Cooperage, 4 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. vs. Lusitanians, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.—Proctor Y. M. C. A. vs. Portuguese Republicans, Oval, 4 p.m.

Public Lecture by Swami Shravananda on "The Spirit of the Caste System," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 1.

Bombay Baby Week:—Exhibition, Lecture, etc., at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Exhibition and Lecture at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel.

Address by Lady Wilson at 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Bombay Baby Week:—

Exhibition and Lecture at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

Ladies only 4 to 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Bombay Baby Week:—

Exhibition and Lecture at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon on Sunday, the 1st February, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are invited to attend.

The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1/14th Bombay Grenadiers will play music at the Esplanade Bandstand on Friday, the 30th inst., commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

Miss A. W. Nesbitt of the U. F. C. Mission will conduct the class on "Fields for and Principles of Social Work" to-morrow (Saturday) from 3 to 3-40 p.m. (S.T.) at the Head Office of the League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Union, Swami Shartananda of the Ramkrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture on "True Hinduism" to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. Mr. E. Natarajan will preside. All are cordially invited

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WORLI T. C. COMMITTEE.

The first Council meeting of the Lower Parel-Worli Taluka Congress Committee will be held in the Committee's Office, opposite Satyanarayan Temple at Worli to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) and if the work be not finished on Sunday the 1st February, 1925 at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the same place.

G WARD D. C. C.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the above D. C. C. will be held on Sunday next, the 1st February, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Offices.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held on Sunday the 1st February at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per S.S. "Sadau" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 3rd February.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 1st Feb.

"INDIAN CUSTOMS VS. ENGLISH CUSTOMS."

On Sunday, the 1st February, there will be a debate on "Indian Customs vs. English Customs" in the Hall of the Israelite Brotherhood Institute, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 28th January, 1925 to 6 a.m. of 29th January, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths
Small-pox	2	2
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	nil	nil
Influenza	nil	nil

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 99.
Total mortality this day last year 118.

THE MATERNITY BENEFIT BILL.

On Saturday, the 24th inst., a women's public meeting was held under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel (The Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) at the Damodar Thakersey Multi Hall, Poibondi, Dr. Miss Kashibai Nawrange presiding. The meeting was attended by a large number of women working in the mills with a sprinkling of middle-class women. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—(1) That this meeting of the women of Parel including a large number of working class women strongly supports Mr. N. M. Joshi's Maternity Benefits Bill and urges all the members of the Legislative Assembly to support it, in as much as such a measure will be beneficial not only to the working class mothers but also to the future generation of the working class men and women in this country, it being the first necessary step in infant welfare so far as the working classes are concerned.

NEW RENT BILL.

PROTEST MEETING AT SIR C. J. HALL.

A representative public meeting of the tenants of Bombay will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday, the 7th proximo, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the joint auspices of the Mazdavasni Mandal and the Bombay Rent Act Committee representing 13 leading Associations and public bodies of Bombay, to protest against the new Rent Bill, which is utterly unsatisfactory from the tenants' point of view. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, President of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, will take the chair, if he is in Bombay at the time. Many prominent citizens of Bombay have consented to address the meeting. Their names together with the resolutions will be published in due course.

CLUE TO MAXWELL CAR MYSTERY.

THE LATEST RUMOUR.

As the C. I. D. are busy sifting evidence, and maintaining reticence all sorts of rumours are spread in regard to the tragedy. The latest rumour is that a boy from Lonavla has identified the car and Shafi Ahmed the alleged murderer under police arrest now. It is said two days previous to the tragedy the car with Shafi Ahmed and his confreres passed through Lonavla and halted at Sydenham Lake to take some water. This rumour requires confirmation.

C. I. D. SILENT.

BUT BUSY AS EVER.

The Bombay C. I. D., though maintaining a strange silence during the last few days, have been busy as ever, disentangling the threads of the conspiracy which culminated in the Malabar Hill tragedy. Enquiries at the head police office show that since this tragedy some enterprising individuals have bombarding the office with anonymous letters, incriminating some of their personal enemies in the conspiracy. Some letters contain grains of truth, while others are full of half-truths and falsehoods. In an ordinary course, an enquiry in regard to a murder case takes two or three weeks, to finish, but, this conspiracy, in which are implicated some State officials, would, it is expected, take at least three months for complete investigation.

AN APOLOGY.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Editor-in-Chief, "The Bengalee" publishes the following in his paper under date Delhi, June 26.

My attention has just been drawn to the pictures of the late Mr. Bawla, Mumtaz Begum and of His Highness the Maharaja Holker in the "Bengalee" of Friday, January 23rd, Dak Edition. This has been done in my absence and without my knowledge and authority, and I express my sincere regret for the prominent publication of the portraits of Mr. Bawla and Mumtaz Begum that have no title to this notice, and I offer my sincere apologies to His Highness the Maharaja Holker for the publication of his portrait side by side with that of Mumtaz Begum and the statement which so far as I know is without any lawful authority at His Highness's names figures prominently in connection with the Malabar Hill tragedy. Some officials of His Highness have no doubt been arrested by the Bombay police, but that is absolutely no justification, either legal or moral, for dragging his name into this affair on unverified insinuations and innuendoes. I personally and as the responsible Editor of the "Bengalee", offer therefore my sincere apologies to His Highness as also to the public for the lowering of journalistic standard to which the "Bengalee" has been a party through this unauthorised publication.

ENHANCEMENT OF STAMP AND COURT FEES.

NEW LEGISLATION.

In the Bombay Government Gazette the texts of a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act 1899 in its application to the Bombay Presidency, and of a Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act 1870 are published. The statement of objects and reasons of the former Bill runs as follows:—

"The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and all Municipalities receive considerable subventions from Government in respect of their expenditure on education, hospitals, sanitation and such other purposes. This expenditure is growing rapidly, and with the movement in favour of compulsory education will grow still faster with a consequent increase in the demands for assistance from Provincial revenues. In order to enable Government to meet these demands it is necessary to secure further revenue from those areas which will chiefly benefit from the expenditure. The tax now proposed is in the form of Stamp Duty; it involves no additional expense in collection; it will be paid by people at the most convenient time when the transaction taxed places them in funds, and the incidence is restricted to a small percentage of the price obtained by the transaction."

The object of the second Bill is to enhance the Court fees in certain cases for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government.

WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

The Western disturbance is passing away eastwards and the cold wave following behind has now advanced into the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat.

Weather has been dry generally.

Sonamarg reports half an inch of rain.

Forecast:—A few falls in Assam.

WHEAT FORECAST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

First wheat forecast 1924-25 shows that total area sown is estimated at 31,646,000 acres as against 30,209,000 acres (revised estimate) at this time last year or an increase of 5 per cent. As compared with final area 31,197,000 acres of last year present estimate shows an increase of one per cent. Climate conditions have been generally favourable and the present condition of crop is on the whole reported to be good.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 22nd inst. arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from Bombay of 24th instant arrived at Aden at 7-30 p.m. on the 28th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" carrying Bombay Mails of 24th instant ex S.S. "China" left Aden at 10-30 p.m. on the 28th instant.

GOVERNOR AT NASIK.

NON-BRAHMINS' GRIEVANCES.

The following is the text of H. E. the Governor's reply to the address of the Non-Brahmins at Nasik:—

"Mr. Shinde and Gentlemen,—I thank you all most heartily for the very warm welcome which you have extended to Lady Wilson and myself on this occasion, and I am very glad to receive your assurance of loyalty to the British Crown, and your expression of appreciation of the help and encouragement you have received from Government, especially since the introduction of the Reforms, towards the improvement of your position both socially and politically.

With regard to the question of your employment in the public services, I think you are inclined somewhat to exaggerate the opposition of other communities to your claims. You must, and in fact you do, admit that it is only of very recent years that the members of your community have fitted themselves for such appointments, and you naturally cannot expect at once to overtake in the race those who, as you state yourselves, have managed to get such a long start. I fully appreciate the fairness of the position which you take up in not urging that unqualified or incompetent candidates should be appointed but I doubt whether the proposition that your candidates possessing the minimum qualifications must always be appointed, to the exclusion of all other candidates, would be fair to the other communities. It has always been your case that you very rightly want to have a fair and equal chance, but such a claim implies that others must be given a fair chance too. I have asked Mr. Shinde for particulars of all the cases to which you refer in your address, in which you consider that the just claims of your candidates have been overlooked, and I can assure you that I will give my personal attention to each case which has been brought forward, and see whether there has been any unfair discrimination against them.

SOLICITUDE FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

I cannot refer here to all the branches of the public service, but I will give you one or two illustrations of what has been done recently in your interests, for, let me assure you, I have devoted a great deal of time personally since I arrived in the Presidency to this very important question of the advancement of what are known as the backward classes. Take, for example, clerical appointments in the Revenue and other district offices; this question has been carefully considered by Government on several recent occasions, and orders are now being issued, approved by all my Honourable colleagues in the Government prescribing the minimum percentage of appointments to be filled in each district of the Presidency by members of the non-Brahmin backward communities possessing the minimum qualifications. I have very little doubt that you will recognise that these orders represent a very great advance on anything that has hitherto been laid down on this subject, and I hope that not only will suitable candidates come forward, but that they will justify their selection by the quality of their work in the public services.

Take, again, the case of admissions to the Police Training School. The Committee which made the selections for this year was of opinion that, purely on their merits seven Mahomedan candidates were the best of the non-Brahmins who came forward, and they placed two Maratha Candidates next. In the ordinary course these two candidates would not have been allowed to enter this year, but in order to give some representation to the Marathas they have been admitted, and I have every confidence that, by diligence and hard work, they will justify the preference which has been shewn to them.

As a third illustration I would refer to the appointments made during the last year by the Collector and the Sub-Divisional Officers in this district. I find that the appointments made in the clerical branch were:—

Brahmins permanent, 2: acting 4 total:— 6

Non-Brahmins, permanent 3: acting 8 total:— 11

while, in the rural branch, 6 appointments of talatis were offered to non-Brahmins, of which only 4 were accepted, and 6 were offered to, and accepted by, Brahmins. I am told that these appointments are not very popular with non-Brahmins, and the figures appear to bear this out; at the present moment, there is not a single properly qualified non-Brahmin left on the Collector's list of candidates.

Although I am not sure, therefore, that all your complaints are fully justified, I quite agree that it is right for you to keep this question prominently before Government, and I only hope, at the same time, that you will yourselves keep the necessity for acquiring adequate qualifications for the public services equally prominently before your community, and that you will assist Government in carrying out its policy by bringing the claims of properly qualified candidates to the notice of the officers whose duty it is to make the appointments.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

With regard to the question of Primary Education, the rules under the new Act have now been framed, and it is hoped to bring the Act into operation in the Municipalities from the 1st of April, and in most of the districts from May or June of this year. In order to meet the extra cost, a provision of 10 lakhs of rupees is being proposed in next year's budget, whether the whole amount will be claimed or not during the first year must, of course depend on the local authorities and in future years we shall be in a better position to estimate the probable requirements. I fully share your hope that adequate funds will be placed at the disposal of Government for this and other very necessary measures for the benefit of the people, and I would merely remind you that the provision of funds now rests entirely with your representatives and the representatives of the people of the whole presidency elected to the Legislative Council.

I have looked into the question of the irrigation channels to which you refer, and I find that it has always been the custom for the cultivators themselves to carry out clearance and repairs, except such as those which require engineering skill, the work on which is carried out by Government. In the last course of the last ten year, the amount spent on this work in the Nasik district averages three-quarters of a lakh a year, and the remissions on account of failure of the water supply amounted, in the three years from 1920 to 1923, to over two lakhs of rupees. I feel sure that if any repairs have not been properly carried out, the Executive Engineer will be quite prepared to give it his attention if the fact is brought to his notice.

ASSURANCE OF FULLEST SYMPATHY

I much appreciate your expressions of gratitude to Lady Wilson and myself for anything we have done to promote the progress of the backward communities and to improve the lot of the women and children of the poorer classes. So long as you continue to put forward reasonable demands in a reasonable and constitutional manner, as you have done in the address, you have been good enough to present to me, you may rest assured that you will have my fullest sympathy and all the support which it lies in my power to give you."

REQUESTS FOR GRANTS-IN-AID.

In the course of his reply to the address of the Nasik Municipality and the Nasik District Local Board, on the 28th instant, H. E. the Governor said:—

I am fully prepared to agree with you that there is a great need for increased expenditure, not only here in Nasik, but in very many other parts of the Presidency. Education, Police, Health, Roads, Sanitation, are some subjects, among others, on which it is not only desirable, but to my mind necessary, to spend more money in the interest of the people and for the proper development of the Presidency; but I must remind you that, however willing Government may be to assist local authorities further, they are not in a position to do so unless the Legislative Council is prepared to agree to such taxation as may be necessary for the purpose. As I have stated on other similar occasions, I do not wish to express any opinion as to the proportion of local expenditure which should be met from the local rates or from grants-in-aid by Government. In the particular case of primary education, it has been decided by the Legislative Council that the proportion in the case of Municipalities should be half and half. Even this understaking will throw a heavy strain on the resources of Government if the local authorities come forward with that enthusiasm which is expected and hoped of them to claim these grants, after raising an equal amount themselves, and I feel that a few years' experience of the working of the new Act can alone show whether the statutory provision is adequate or not. In any case no change is possible without legislation, and I feel sure that your representatives on the Legislative Council will give this matter their careful consideration.

The remarks I have already made regarding grants-in-aid apply to the Local Board as well as to the Municipality. I am sure the members of the Local Board do not expect me to agree with the statement made in their courteous address that the existence of Local Boards mainly depends on Government grants. I should be very sorry to think that this is really the case, for I regard the Local Boards as a very valuable training-ground in the exercise of responsibility, and one of the most important responsibilities of Local Boards is to secure an adequate income for the needs of the people from those sources of revenue which have been placed at their disposal. I trust that the new Board which has been constituted on a popular basis will continue the good work which the present Board has been doing, and will fully justify the policy of trust in the people which has been followed by Government in this matter.

I heartily congratulate the Presidents of both Bodies, Mr. Ketkar and Mr. Dhumal, on the manner in which they have performed their important duties, and I trust that the success which both the Municipality and the District Local Board have achieved in Local administration will encourage you all to still further efforts for the benefit of the people of the City and District.

FIND OF NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

On Wednesday at about 9 a.m. a rent-collector of Bori's Chawl in Agar Bazar, near Dadar, saw a newly-born female child lying near the door of the sweeper's passage behind the chawl. There were no clothes on it, but it had some marks on the head and face. The police being informed removed the body to the morgue, where an inquest was held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, who examined the body, said that the child was born alive and had breathed. There was a fracture of the right side of the skull. That injury could have been caused by a fall or by an impact of any kind. The cause of death was fracture of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull, but remarked that there was no evidence to show how that occurred.

JURY'S VERDICT ON BOY'S DEATH.

On Tuesday afternoon one Abdul Khalil, a Mahomedan boy, aged 9 years, living with his widowed mother Hajirabai at Madanpura, died suddenly. His mother who had gone out to her sister was informed about Abdul's death. She therefore went to the police and complained that her husband's brother had assaulted the boy two days previously for losing a lamp-burner. As the body was disposed of and Hajirabai suspected foul play the police exhumed the body and removed it to the morgue where Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday.

Dr. A. R. Rangnekar, M.B.B.S., deposed that the boy was brought to him by his uncle on the evening of the 26th instant. He had a very high temperature and was unconscious. The spleen was enlarged. He diagnized it as a case of cerebral malaria. He prescribed medicines. On Wednesday evening he was informed of his death and he gave a certificate to the effect that the death was caused by cerebral malaria.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who examined the body, was of opinion that the death was due to malaria hyperpyrexia.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the doctor's opinion.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

ALLEGED MURDER AND ABETMENT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza and Special Jury).

Emperor

Vs.

(1) Krishna Gubrao.

(2) Nana Ambaji.

The accused No. 1 was charged under Section 302 for committing the murder of one Baboo Shiva and one Shankar Luxman and under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code for causing voluntary hurt to one Tookaram on 23rd August 1924.

The accused No. 2 was charged under Sections 302 and 109 for aiding and abetting accused No. 1 in the commission of the offences of murder of the said Baboo Shiva and Shankar Luxman.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. Haveliwala appeared for the Prosecution.

Mr. Vibhakar, appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused were working in mills and were living in a chawl at De Lisle Road on the first floor. Baboo Shiva was living in a room in the same chawl on the second floor with his wife, mother, a boy and one Tookaram. Shankar Luxman was also living in the same chawl on the second floor in a separate room.

The 23rd of August 1924 was Gokul Ashtami Holiday and the parties had remained at home.

At about 6 p.m. the wife of Baboo gave one rupee to the boy who was living with them to purchase some flour. On his way downstairs it appeared that the boy pushed a "ghati", who thereupon gave him a slap. The boy returned to his room and complained to Baboo. Then Baboo and Tookaram accompanied by the boy went down. When they came to the ground floor the boy pointed out the "ghati" who was accused No. 2. The accused No. 1 was also present there. Baboo then remonstrated with accused No. 2 who caught Baboo by the hands. Tookaram thereupon intervened and the accused No. caused injury to Tookaram by a sharp instrument. The accused No. 1 then stabbed Baboo in the abdomen when he was caught hold of by accused No. 2. Baboo then fell down and bleeded and in a short died there and then. At this time Shankar Luxman who was living on the second floor came down and while he was trying to arrest accused No. 1 he was stabbed in the right side. Shankar managed to return to his own room where he fell down and was in a dangerous condition.

The accused thereafter ran away. Tookaram and the wife of Baboo informed the police. The dead body of Baboo was taken to the morgue. The police found Shankar lying in his room in a precarious state and they took him to the J. J. Hospital at about 7-30 p.m. The next morning at 1 a.m. Shankar died in the Hospital.

The Police then traced the accused persons in a village in the Kolamur State.

The accused No. 1 was arrested on 16th Sept. and accused No. 2 on 20th September. Thereafter extradition proceedings were taken and the accused were extradited on 29th Nov. 1924.

In their defence both the accused pleaded 'alibi' i.e.: they were not present at the scene of the occurrence. They stated that on the day of the occurrence of the murder they were not in Bombay. On the Gokul Ashtami Holiday they were not in Bombay. They knew nothing about the murders and were innocent.

The case was proceeding when the Court rose for the day.

SENSATIONAL DACOITY CASES

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE'S COURT IN THANA JAIL.

AN ON "CHRONICLE" REPRESENTATIVE

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 23.

Although the sensational cases against a gang of 36 persons, alleged to have been concerned in 26 cases of dacoity some coupled with deeds of violence and murder, have been going on in the Thana Jail before the Special Magistrate, Mr. Dee, since 16th Dec. the Court has been all along busy with hearing and recording the evidence of the approver Chacha (uncle) or Jungi Khan, the Pathan leader of the gang. There have been altogether 18 hearings already and yet the approver's longwinded evidence concluded only yesterday afternoon, after which Inspector Kopje of the C. I. D. was examined, and cross-examined by Mr. Parulekar who appears for one of the accused Charandas, a young man of 25, known to be very wealthy and having a prosperous business in Khaud Bazaar, Bombay.

Altogether there are 454 prosecution witnesses.

The Pathan Jungi Khan was alleged to be the leader of the gang but he was made approver and Mr. Parulekar strongly protested against such procedure.

The approver gave a detailed account of his life and his doings. He said he was born a Gonav and had seven convictions before he organised his gang. In one case of dacoity he got seven years. His full evidence as recorded by the Court is voluminous enough to form a tome of portentous size. The description he has given of certain robberies with murder in which he took the leading part is heart-rending.

As Chacha was giving his evidence in quite a businesslike way, incriminating his confederate one or two men cried out: "Hey, speak the truth in the name of God or you will be hanged." "Don't you be disturbed my good fellows" retorted the approver with a sardonic smile, "there are cosy quarters awaiting you on the other side of the Kala Pani."

The approver seems to be in a happy mood. He is kept in a separate lock-up in charge of the Salsette Mamlatdar.

Besides Mr. Gupte, the representative of the "Evening News" the Special Magistrate has also allowed a reporter of "Sanj Varman" to attend the Court. It would therefore, to the uninitiated, appear, very strange why the representative of the "Chronicle" seeking admission should have been refused. The Magistrate has already been asked to explain the grounds for such differential treatment, but his worship seems to be entirely silent on the subject.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

ELEVENTH WINTER MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First race starts at 2 p.m.)

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles. Time 4-30 p.m.

The Count 9-7, Swithin 9-3, Canterbury Lamb 8-12, Rackle 8-12, Entailed 8-11, Weed 8-9, Joe's Luck 8-8, Rabalto 8-6, Belle Vovo 8-5, Crown Prince 8-2, Squire 8-1, Dirrah 7-13, Maxim 7-7, Wadi 7-5, Guinea 7-5, Kitchener 7-1, Sheboob 6-6.

The top weights accepting being under 9 st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE TANSA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. Time 3-0 p.m.

Rose Hill 9-0, Mayiah 8-13, Marshal Potain 8-9, Moyeed 8-6, Arab Knight 8-1, Security 7-12, Vazirulmulk 7-11, Bahadurjung 7-7, Duke's Care 7-5, Nassim 7-4, William Tell 7-2, Cossack 6-12, Confederacy 6-10.

THE MULUND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. Time 6-0 p.m.

Mahir 9-0, Costa Rica 9-0, Certainty 8-13, White Boy 8-12, Squire 8-12, Commander 8-11, Arthur 8-11, Silver Cloud 8-10, Hamlet 8-8, Nevermind 8-7, Sahoo 8-6, Kandinava 8-5, Mashur 8-4, Silver Thrush 8-4, Mozam 8-2, Sun Spray 8-0, Peach Bitter 7-12, Elser 7-12, Malabar 7-11, Simnan 7-11, Butterfly 7-10.

ALL-BURMA LAWN TENNIS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

The following are to-day's results in the All-Burma Lawn Tennis Tournament:—

Men's Doubles:—Final,—G. Pears and W. Martin beat M. Ueda and Po Thaw Da 6—1, 6—2 and 6—4.

Mixed Doubles:—Semi-finals,—Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Deane beat G. R. Lwetey and Mrs. Gavin Scott by 9—11, 6—4 and 6—2 (including yesterday's scores). Final of Mixed Doubles will be played to-morrow.

CRICKET IN BENARES.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Jan. 29.

In connection with the Convocation week a cricket match is being played between the Hindu University and the Maharaja of Alwar's eleven. The latter to-day made 457 for nine wickets. Balluram scored 57, Brijkishore 27 and Gulam Qasim 27 not out. Munnalal took four wickets for sixty, Naidu four for seventy-seven and Dutt one for twenty-seven. The match will be concluded to-morrow.

M. C. C. VS TASMANIA.

HOME TEAM'S DEFEAT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Launceston:—The three days match between the M.C.C. team and Tasmania eleven resulted to-day in a win for the visitors by 119 runs. England made 218 in the first innings, Sandham contributing 68. Tasmanians replied with 166. England added 331 for 7 wickets in their second innings and declared. The Home team in their second venture scored 264 of which Martin made 121.—Reuter.

VICTORIA BEAT NEW SOUTH WALES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Sydney.—Victoria beat New South Wales by seven wickets, thus retaining the Sheffield Shield. New South Wales scored 61 in the first innings, Rock, contributing 23, and Kippax 212 not out. Victoria's first innings totalled 502, Liddicut and Willis making 132 and 100 respectively.

New South Wales added 152 runs in their second innings.

Victoria scored 265 for three in their second inning, Woodful making 119 not out.—Reuter's Special.

TWO NEW RECORDS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

New York. Two new records have been established. Nurmi won the mile and a half in 6 minutes and 39 2/5 seconds and Plant won the 5,000 metres walk in 23 minutes and 6 3/5 seconds, easily defeating the Italian Champion, Frigiero.—Reuter's Special.

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The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1925.

INVERTEBRATE POLICY.

The position of Indians overseas has never been more intolerable to themselves and more humiliating to their countrymen here than it is to-day. While the Colonies are growing more and more defiant day by day, the British Government are becoming more and more unresponsive to India's voice of protest. This is, of cours, mainly due to the fact that the Indian people are not yet masters in their own country. But there was a time when the head of even an alien Government spoke with the voice of India in effective protest against the wrongs and injustices done to her nationals in the British Dominions. But since Lord Hardinge left India, the plight of Indians abroad has grown from bad to worse largely because his successors have not only been found woefully wanting in uttering the right word backed by the sanction of right action, but have also weakly acquiesced into any policy of India's humiliation. Lord Chelmsford, though he began the tradition of week-kneed surrender to Colonial defiance and British apathy, could, at least, on occasions make up in words what he lacked in action. It was left to Lord Reading, however, to demonstrate how invertebrate submission to dictation from his masters could be matched by felicuousness of utterance. No Viceroy, who had an adequate realisation of his responsibility as representative of His Majesty in this country, would have submitted, as did Lord Reading, to the insult to its people contained in the infamous White Paper which embodied the betrayal of their countrymen in Kenya. By the attitude he adopted towards the Kenya policy Lord Reading did not merely betray the cause of our countrymen in that Colony. He betrayed the cause of Indians in every part of the Empire. If Indians in South Africa know to-day that the situation in which they find themselves is more critical than it ever was they have to thank Lord Reading who when the hour of trial came, failed India. The Kenya decision was not an isolated affair. It was the beginning of the policy which was deliberately directed towards reducing Indians to the position of "unredeemed helots in a Boer Empire." The policy had its origin not in Nairobi, but in the headquarters of General Smuts' Government. The assent given by the Union Government of South Africa to the Natal Ordinance is only a partial execution of that policy.

The manner in which Lord Reading in his speech in opening the session of the Legislative Assembly mocked the helplessness of Indian people by telling them the tale of his Government's "most earnest representations" about the latest act of breach of faith against their countrymen in South Africa, gave a fresh proof that nothing need be expected of him in the way of effective remedial action. The members of the deputation which waited on Lord Reading on Wednesday were guilty of too great an optimism in expecting that after his speech to the Assembly they would by their address secure a more satisfactory reply. Considering the composition of the deputation, it is not surprising that the address was of a character which evoked from Lord Reading the tribute of being a restrained representation of the case of Indians in South Africa. But though the case as presented by the deputation lacked strength it summed up all that could be said on the subject and embodied a proposal which, if carried into effect honestly by all the parties concerned, is bound to bring about a satisfactory settlement and end an inglorious chapter in the history of British Empire. The proposal is that representatives of India, South Africa and the Imperial Government should meet in a Round Table Conference and re-examine the Indian position in a spirit of tolerance that may result in the finding of a solution and that in the meanwhile the Union Government should give an undertaking that no further steps will be taken relating to the Indian position. The suggestion was originally made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu during her recent visit to South Africa, and Mr. Thomas, the late Secretary of Colonies, having studied the Indian question on the spot, came to the same conclusion because he realised that the question had not merely local but imperial aspects. Lord Reading's reply to the address shows how insensitive he is to the feelings aroused in India by the treatment meted out to Indians abroad and how incapable he is of realising the danger to the Empire involved in such treatment.

Mr. Thomas did not take long to realise the immense importance of the imperial aspect of the Indian question in South Africa. Lord Reading's limited mental vision can only envisage the difficulties of securing the assent of South Africa even to meet the representatives of India and the British Government in conference. "You will, I think, realise from my observations", he told the deputation, "that denunciation and threats can only produce injurious consequences and embarass us with the Union Government." India is only too well aware that she will be in a position to give threats which she is able to carry into effect, only when she is free. Helpless though she is now, Lord Reading's speech as well as the South African menace will only steel her determination to carry on the struggle for her freedom. As for Lord Reading himself not all his speeches will convince India that he has done all he could and was expected to do as Viceroy to vindicate her honour abroad until he has made it clear to the British Government that their choice lies between him and the negation of the principles of justice and equality on which the Empire is supposed to be governed.

DENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Replying to the address of welcome given to him by the Court of the Muslim University on Tuesday Lord Reading recalled the following passage from the address presented to one of his predecessors, Lord Lytton, by Sir Syed Ahmed and his co-workers in 1877 when the foundation-stone of the Aligarh College was laid:—

"Looking to the difficulties which stood in our way and the success which has already been achieved, we do not doubt that we shall receive even in larger measur both from the English Government and our own countrymen that liberal support which has furthered our scheme and that from the seed, which we sow to-day, there may spring up a mighty tree whose branches like the banyan shall in their turn strike firm roots into the earth and themselves send forth new and vigorous saplings and that this college may expand into a University whose sons shall go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land to preach the gospel of free enquiry, of large-hearted toleration and of pure morality."

The hopes entertained by Sir Syed Ahmed and his co-workers have been realised in such a measure as would delight them were they living to-day. The part that Aligarh has played in the awakening of the Indian Muslims and hence of the country generally is well-known. The Court of the Muslim University have, in the course of their address to the Viceroy, advanced the claim that their institution has served as "a pioneer in popularising in this country such important principles as those of religious instruction, moral training, cultivation of national and corporate life by means of residential system as well as physical culture and organised games." The claim cannot be characterised as extravagant. Sir Syed Ahmed, the founder of the institution, was, in fact, the first non-co-operator in the field of education inasmuch as he was the first to realise not merely that education was the greatest need of his co-religionists but that the best education that could be imparted to them was that which was controlled by them. It was hardly possible for him in the days he lived to organise a system of education entirely free from Government control. But he did the second best thing, that is, he strove to provide for the Muslims an education that could combine all that was best in Western culture with all that was best in Muslim culture. That the success that attended his efforts was phenomenal cannot be denied. Lord Reading did not exaggerate when he declared that "Sir Syed Ahmed's achievements are a possession in which Indians of all classes and creeds take just pride."

The greatest contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed was that he brought home to his countrymen, more vividly than it had been brought home to them before his time, that education was the root-problem that confronted them and that the Government system did not supply an adequate solution because it was divorced from the cultural and social needs of the people. If he devoted his labours solely to the cause of Muslim education, the peculiar circumstances of his co-religionists, who had fallen thirty years behind their Hindu brethren, furnished an ample justification. Though his opposition to the Congress could not be wholly justified on the same ground, it must be admitted that not only was he not opposed to Muslim participation in politics for all time, but he also contemplated a time, not very distant, when Hindus and Muslims, whom in a memorable phrase he likened to the eyes of India, would work hand in hand in the political field. It is true that not all those who have been associated with Aligarh have looked as far ahead as its founder did, but it cannot be forgotten that in the new movement for Indian freedom many of the alumni of Sir Syed Ahmed's college have played no mean part and that the majority of Nationalist Muslim leaders to-day are old Aligarh Boys.

For the present generation the true lesson of Sir Syed Ahmed's career is that we must adapt the inspiration of his life to our present needs. We need education that will produce young men of culture according to the best modern standards, but young men who are genuine patriots—who, while imbued with the spirit of their own religion, have also understood the spirit of other religions. What Sir Syed Ahmed did for his community, we have to do for the entire nation. Great as has been the work of Aligarh, it cannot be denied that it has not achieved what India needs. It has not produced men who have assimilated the wealth of the heritage of Hindu and Muslim cultures which should be but is not the common privilege of every Indian. In a recent speech at Allahabad Sir Tej Bahadur said, "Speaking of thirty years ago when I was a young man, a student, I remember distinctly coming across Hindus who were quite as profound in their knowledge of Persian and Arabic as any Mahomedan and who were as profoundly ignorant of Sanskrit as anybody could have been. I probably am one of them. (Laughter.) I remember there was far more in common between the Hindu and Mahomedans of thirty years ago than there is between the Hindus and Mahomedans of to-day who swear by John Stuart Mill and Col. Wedgewood". Sir Tej Bahadur traced the difference to the spirit of revivalism which accompanied the growth of English education and which manifested itself chiefly in the desire among Hindus and Muslims for denominational educational institutions. "I do not mind making a confession to you," Sir Tej Bahadur declared, "that when the idea of the Hindu University was mooted I was somewhat of an enthusiastic supporter of it. I have lived to regret my enthusiasm. It is not that I do not appreciate or value the work which the great Hindu University on one side and the Mahomedan University on the other side are doing. But one cannot get away from the fact that howsoever valuable the culture which they teach may be, the very fact that they are denominational universities makes the minds of young men studying in those universities run in certain grooves which are peculiar to those institutions. These are the inevitable consequences of denominational institutions." How many of us, who have seen and known the products of denominational institutions and who have given dispassionate consideration to the subject, will not make the same confession? Denominational institutions are sought to be justified on the ground that each community has its own ideals, tradition and culture to preserve and to promote. If the justification is admissible, India must always remain like a house divided against itself. No, the true destiny of India is the harmonious blending of all ideals and cultures—a blending that will neither discard nor destroy what is best and worth preserving in every one of them. This destiny will not be realised through denominational institutions but through colleges and universities which derive their inspiration from a civilization and culture that is neither purely Hindu or Muslim nor even purely Oriental or Occidental, but a synthesis of them all.

Notes of the Day.

The Contrast.

The publication of the cable correspondence between Syed Suleman Nadvi, president of the Indian Khilafat delegation to the Hedjaz, and the Central Khilafat Committee, reveals an instructive contrast between the aims and methods of the two contending parties in that part of Arabia. Ibn Saud has made it quite clear that his intention in invading the Hedjaz is to make its people really independent and free to choose their own form of Government and to determine the character of the control and administration of the Holy Places in consultation with the Muslims of the world. On the other hand, Emir Ali wants what he calls a constitutional monarchy with himself as its head and considers a Muslim Conference useless and unnecessary. It is not difficult to understand why Emir Ali does not welcome the Muslim Conference. With the black record of his father during and after the war and his own recent intrigues, he knows that the decision of this Conference will not be such as to please him or gratify his own and his family's ambitions. It is fortunate, however, that Emir Ali is not in a position to prevent the holding of the Conference which, as the Khilafat Committee points out, is necessary to stop further bloodshed in the Holy Land, and to settle its administration.

Behind the Scenes.

The discussion on Mr Haroon Jaffer's resolution in the Council of State for the immediate appointment of a Committee to formulate a scheme of scholarships and prizes for Indian art students engaged in painting, sculpture, architecture and arts, throws a lurid light on official methods. The Government would not accept either the resolution by Mr. Jaffer or the amendment moved by Mr. Sethna. They would not commit themselves one way or the other. Why? They were not given due notice. There were, besides, some doubts, Mr. Ley explained, as to whether, in the interest of Indian art, post-graduate studies should be centralised and whether it would be better to make some improvements in the studies conducted in the provinces. Mr. Ley had another doubt. He was not sure whether an institution for such post-graduate studies should be officialised. After those grave doubts, the enunciation of complicated problems and the emphasis on the necessity for the tremendous precaution implied in his observations, it was expected that Mr. Ley would hesitate to translate the "extreme sympathy" of the Government into any definite suggestion. And, yet, he proceeded to say that there had been a definite scheme "formulated by the architect of New Delhi in consultation with the Chief Engineer" and that nothing had been done with regard to it on account of financial consideration. There is not the slightest reference here to the difficulties so wisely enunciated when he expressed the inability of Government to commit themselves one way or the other as regards either Mr. Haroon's resolution or Mr. Sethna's amendment. What are the facts? Have Government not already committed themselves? Mr. Ley's statement makes it clear that it was only financial consideration that prevented the execution of the scheme by the Architect and the Engineer. Probably, the public was never expected by the dictators at New Delhi to take interest in their schemes.

Menace To Indian Art.

This is, as a matter of fact, the first time we hear of a scheme by the Architect and the Engineer. Evidently the arrangement and the mutual agreement between the officials behind the scenes would have been upset by carrying Mr. Jaffer's resolution into effect and that is why Mr. Ley hesitated and doubted. It should be remembered that while the Government have been busy finding the means for the scheme of the Architect and the Engineer they have pleaded ignorance of the *Prix de Delhi* and the Conference on Indian Art at Wembley. If the question of encouragement of Indian art is to be solved it must be solved by more acceptable methods and procedure. Why do the Government rely on the Architect and the Engineer of New Delhi as authorities on problems of Indian art? Their action is, indeed, a measure of the callous manner in which those nearer the high and mighty are allowed to ruin all prospects of well-planned progress. We have already spent crores for perpetuating the ghastly failures at New Delhi. It would be adding insult to injury to the country to execute any other scheme by the perpetrators of these failures. Whom was the builder of country houses in England accepted as an authority on condition of Art in India? Every suggestion, every detail of the scheme submitted by him, must be published immediately and submitted to the closest scrutiny before the Architect and the Engineer of New Delhi are again allowed to ride rough-shod over the artistic ambitions of the country.

Honorary Magistrates and Hawkers.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Honorary Magistrates on Wednesday Sir Henry Macnaghtan said that 'a matter that troubled him, as it must have troubled his colleagues, was the enormous number of hawkers who were brought before them and he had many times failed to understand what was the nature of the offence that they had committed and why particular hawkers were selected and not others." If Sir Henry Macnaghtan were to probe into the matter deeply and question some of the hawkers as to the reason why some of them are placed before him and not others, he would find that the mystery is not so difficult of solution as it appears to him. The hawkers would tell him that a large majority of them who are placed before Honorary Magistrates are those who have either refused, or are unable, to pay the regular toll levied by many police constables on whose sufferance alone they can carry on their trade. It is an open secret, unknown evidently only to our Honorary Magistrates of Bombay, that a regular system of exactions of this kind exists in several parts of the city. Hawkers, in certain circumstances, are a nuisance and in a well-regulated economic and social organisation they will not be necessary. But at present they supply a public demand and, besides, have to earn a livelihood for themselves and those who depend on them. While, therefore, it is necessary that their activities should be so regulated as to prevent their becoming a nuisance to the public, it is equally fair that in the exercise of their business they should be protected against the unlawful demands of the guardians of law.

HOW TO STAMP LEPROSY OUT OF INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

II

In a previous article we found that the chief allies of leprosy are (a) the ignorance of medical men and of the public generally concerning the nature of leprosy (b) the prejudice which makes leprosy a disease apart from all other diseases and ostracises those who are known to be suffering from it whether they are infectious and dangerous to the public or not, and (c) the shame and terror which this prejudice induces in the minds of the unfortunate sufferers so that they hide their malady as long as they can and fail to come under treatment in the earliest stage when there is every hope of being healed.

If leprosy is to be stamped out of India it must be by attacking its three allies. Deprived of their support the disease will quickly disappear.

(1) First of all every doctor in the country must be taught how to diagnose leprosy from its earliest signs and how to treat it. Lectures must be given by experts to students in Medical Colleges so that the doctors who pass out may have the necessary knowledge. When dispensaries haven been begun in hospitals connected with Medical Colleges there will be opportunities for practical training.

(2) The public must be educated through the medical profession so that patients will come early for diagnosis and treatment.

The public must be taught that leprosy is a disease like other diseases, not so infectious or contagious as some, not nearly so dangerous or fatal as the sister disease, tuberculosis, but inflicting a heavy burden on India and dire distress on the leper himself.

Employers must learn that there is no necessity to dismiss their employees because they are suffering from leprosy, if it has not reached a stage at which it can be transmitted; and that it is better to insist on their undergoing the best treatment so that they may get rid of the disease without leaving their employment.

Patients who would have in a year or two become highly contagious and given the disease to others will recover before ever they become a public danger. In this way the disease will be stopped at its source.

And what about segregation? Those patients who are contagious must be taught to segregate themselves as far as possible in their own homes and for those who cannot do so settlements must be provided at public expense.

Lepers Asylums have up till now been chiefly occupied by lepers who have entirely, or almost entirely, ceased to be contagious or a danger to the public but in whom the disease, as it healed up, had left deformity and inability to work. A severe burne, as it heals up, often leave similar scars. The majority of these inmates of leper asylums and also of the beggars who solicit alms at the street corners are in this state. They have sores and deformities which are horrible to look at, but they are no more liable to transmit leprosy than are the empty sockets of the blind to transmit ophthalmia or pock-marks to transmit small pox. The disease is almost entirely transmitted by one relation to another living in the same house or by those who, though in a highly infectious state, continue at their work, ride in public vehicles and in other ways disseminate the infection.

With the object of stamping out leprosy it is therefore useless to segregate other early cases in whom the disease has not become transmissible or those in whom the disease has to a large extent burned itself out. Leper settlements, homes and hospitals are necessary for those in the intermediate stages who are highly infectious but have not the means to isolate themselves in their own homes.

One or more such institutions are very necessary in every Province and the inmates should be recruited from lepers dispensaries when these have been established.

But far more important than the segregation institution is the leper dispensary inasmuch as it can deal with the disease at the very beginning.

Strange to say there has been much opposition to such dispensaries in certain quarters, people prefering to have lepers pass from the early safe stage into the later dangerous stage rather than have them treated in a public dispensary.

Such dispensaries should first of all be opened in connection with all general hospitals, two days in the week being given to the treatment of early leprosy and other skin diseases. Thereafter other dispensaries may be started in smaller centres in connection, as far as possible, with existing dispensaries.

Such dispensaries will do far more to educate the public than any other means in our power, they will cut at the root of ignorance, prejudice and shame.

Dispensaries, thickly distributed through endemic areas and conducted by doctors who have been well trained and who will carry out their work thoroughly and conscientiously, will be the chief means of stamping leprosy out of India.

"PREPARING FOR ASSAULT"!

HERRIOT DREADS GERMANY

HIS WARNING TO ALLIES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Paris.—An unusually stern tone towards Germany characterised M. Herriot's intervention, to-night, in a debate on foreign affairs, during which he asserted that behind the dust she was throwing in the eyes of Allies, Germany was preparing for assault, and warned the Allies, particularly England and Italy. "We must watch what is happening over there."

In view of the Premier's subsequent reference to the Geneva protocol and the failure of England and America to ratify the Three-Party Pact and his insistence on the security of France as the first essential to world peace, the opinion was expressed in the lobbies that the Premier was addressing himself to Britain over the heads of Deputies. Earlier in the speech, M. Herriot reiterated that France did not intend to renounce debts. The speech was loudly applauded by all Benches with the exception of Communists.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND GENEVA.

DELEGATES' HANDICAP.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

In a speech at Hotel Cecil on the subject, Mr. Baldwin mentioned the risk of the British delegates at Geneva agreeing to all kinds of propositions which later failed to get instant recognition in the eyes of Government or, what was to-day equally important, in the eyes of the Dominions, and declared Mr. Chamberlain was anxious to be present at Geneva personally when important matters were being discussed. He also hoped that the questions might be discussed fully beforehand to enable him, as far as possible, to ensure that he was taking the Dominions and India with him. He added: "When what was sanctioned by the British Government differed from what was done at Geneva they got doubts creeping into the minds of men about the good faith of the British Empire."—Reuter.

LORD CECIL STUCK TO GENEVA.

"NO PROSPECT OF EVER LEAVING."

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Yesterday at Geneva was a day of informal conferences including several meetings between Lord Cecil and Mr. Porter at which it is stated certain amount of progress was made. Lord Cecil last night telegraphing an apology for his inability to attend the banquet held in his honour in London remarked. "I see no prospect of ever leaving Geneva."—Reuter.

FLUTTERING IN DOVECOTE

"IRRECONCILABLES" IN SENATE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent speaks of the "fluttering in the dovecote of irreconcilables" in the Senate over the report that Mr. Porter has agreed to the members of the Central Narcotic Control Board being appointed by the Council of League of Nations. The irreconcilables intimated that they wanted to ascertain clearly how far the United States would thereby be tied up with the League before she gave her consent.—Reuter's Special.

QUIET AT SHANGHAI.

NO RESISTANCE TO RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Shanghai.—That the departure of Chihsichyuan to Japan has practically ended the hostilities is borne out by the fact that an armoured train containing fifty of Luyugh siang's white Russians arrived at Shanghai this evening, and took possession of the North railway station without resistance.

The foreign view of the situation is most hopeful. Luyunghsiang has instructed his forces that no more fighting should occur in the neighbourhood of the city.—Reuter.

PROTECTION FROM PIRACY.

NAVAL PATROLS' SUPREME DETERRENT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Hongkong.—Government has issued the minority report of the Committee recently appointed to consider the tightening up of the regulations for protection of ships in Hongkong from piracy in the danger zone. The report condemns the regulations, which provide for internal protection of ships on the ground that they throw responsibility for defence against piracy on the mercantile marine, instead of on the navy and expresses the opinion that naval patrols will be the supreme deterrent to piracy. The minority, consisting of the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and mercantile marine officers organisations claim that their case is supported by a statement or the Senior Naval Officer and express the opinion that the only alternative to the present system is the increase of armed launches from four to nine.—Reuter's Special.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN MARKET

EARL WINTERTON'S HOPES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Speaking at a Dinner given by the Preston Chamber of Commerce on Anglo-Indian Trade, Lord Winterton referred, especially, to the cotton industry and after quoting Indian import and export figures declared that the Indian market was of greater importance to Britain than any other single market within the Empire. But if the Indian trade was so prosperous the question might well be asked why India was not at present buying more cotton piecegoods from Lancashire. It must not be forgotten that the shortage of cotton in America had resulted in the rise of prices of cotton yarn. Cotton piecegoods were much above the pre-war figures. Lancashire's chief purchaser was the Indian cultivator whose standard of living was low and who spent a high proportion of his annual income on cotton goods, the price of which affected him very closely. Recent indications showed that India was quite ready to buy finer goods in which Lancashire specialised as soon as conditions permitted marketing in the East at lower prices. It was satisfactory to see the American crop again assuming larger proportions. Plentiful supplies of cotton were essential to the prosperity of the Lancashire industry, and it was satisfactory to see India herself contributing to this end. The more and better staple India could produce locally, the loss would she compete in the purchase of long-staple cotton from East Africa, and the greater would be her surplus production over local requirements during the years when the harvest was good.

MANCHESTER COTTON INDUSTRY.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, Manchester, issuing ballot papers state that an unfavourable turn in the trade already shows signs of developing into a serious situation, and that the advantages won by combined effort and determined organisation would be jeopardised by spinners putting more yarn on the market than was demanded with the result of a return to the deplorable conditions that obtained prior to last year and with disastrous results to everyone engaged in that section of the industry.

SUGGESTION TO ESTABLISH BOARD.

Giving evidence before the Committee on "Industry and Trade" Mr. Hammersley, on behalf of the Provincial Emergency Cotton Committee, advocated the establishment of a Board consisting of representatives of employers and employed to control the whole industry and, inter alia, regulate supplies to avoid recurrent booms and slumps, decisions of such a Board to be binding. He urged that steps should be taken to make the industry independent of America where farmers who were well financed and highly organised were holding up supplies. He urged that attention should be concentrated on India so as to provide raw cotton of the requisite staple grade. He deprecated Government interference in the industry and thought that Lancashire was not threatened by the increased production of low-class yarn and hand cloth. He was of opinion that those that were made in India, Japan and China were of such a low quality that English manufacturers would not make them.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

COMMITTEE'S PROGRESS.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 28.

Sir Arthur Balfour, the well-known Sheffield industrialist, has made an important statement on the progress made by the Committee of which he is Chairman which is, inquiring into the conditions and prospects of British industry and commerce. This Committee was appointed last July by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who was then Premier, and its members who number 18 include representatives of manufacturing shipping, banking and mercantile interests and persons prominently associated with the Trades' Union Labour and cooperative movements. Sir Arthur emphasised the immensity of the Committee's task, but he said that already the Committee had made the closest possible examination of each of the British oversea markets—its population, exactly what it was importing, where those imports were coming from, to what extent they were formerly British and now were somebody else's, and what change there had been in imports. The Committee had also closely investigated alterations in the direction of trade and the flow of trade which naturally had a very great effect on a country which depended so much on its exports as did Great Britain. We have, he said, been very much impressed by the fact that the report in 18 months or two years' time may become somewhat out of date. We certainly hope to complete our task before then, but we have come definitely to the conclusion that probably one of the greatest services which we can render to the industry and trade of this country is of an educational kind and with that idea in mind we are preparing volumes on various subjects. The first volume, he added, would deal chiefly with the overseas markets because on that matter the Committee had most complete information at present. He emphasised that these volumes would in no way be interim reports as they would simply contain information and not recommendations. Six sub-committees had been appointed under the following heads:—statistics, overseas markets, industrial and commercial efficiency, commercial relations, industrial relations, and publications. This week the Committee would begin to hear the evidence of "the big trades". Representatives of the cotton trade would be heard first, then the iron and steel trades, then engineering and so forth.

Sir Arthur spoke of the greatest assistance which the Committee was receiving from Government departments in the supply of data. This material included a survey of all the important countries of the world in their aspect as markets for British goods. Full information was being provided regarding tariffs and other similar instruments affecting the treatment of British exports by foreign countries. The Committee was also being supplied with full details of labour conditions in various countries. We hope to leave behind, concluded Sir Arthur, a complete record of British trade which will be a reference and guide from which one could commence to base any new inquiry which might take place five or ten years hence.—B. O. W.

BRITAIN'S FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Britain's apparent adverse trade balance as shown in the Periodical Board of Trade statistics receives a corrective in the annual Report of the Board of Trade Journal which estimates the last year's invisible exports at 370 million sterling to which shipping contributed 130 millions and overseas investments 185 millions. Thus the apparent adverse trade balance of 241 millions has been converted into a net favourable balance of 29 millions sterling.—Reuter.

"NOT EXTINGUISHED"

FIRES OF LIBERALISM

MR. ASQUITH'S LEADERSHIP ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Liberal Party Convention with a view to reviving the fortunes of liberalism throughout the country opened to-day in London. The Kingsway Hall was packed with 1,800 delegates. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon were present. Sir Donald MacLean, in his opening speech, expressed his loyalty to Mr. Asquith and said that they were eager for his lead and were ready for the fray. They were proud that the King on his own personal initiative had conferred an Earldom on Mr. Asquith, (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith was given a remarkable ovation, delegates rising and singing "A jolly good fellow." He said that he had not yet resigned his leadership of the Liberal Party and the great gathering had proved convincingly that the fires of liberalism were not extinguished.

Mr. Lloyd George unreservedly accepted the leadership of Mr. Asquith.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND DENMARK.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP SIGNED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Copenhagen.—The Danish diplomatic representative at Constantinople reports that the Turco-Danish Treaty of friendship was signed at Angora on January 26th.—Reuter.

ALL FOR ONE MAN!

8 UNIONS' MEN ON STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Demanding the dismissal of one non-Unionist, 900 electricians, stokers, liftmen and other members of eight unions employed in Government buildings struck work, yesterday, but volunteers maintained heating arrangements in law courts museums and Government offices which were principally affected. Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament are also involved, but Their Majesties are not in residence at the Palace, and Parliament is not sitting.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF NON-UNIONIST

A REJECTED PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Trade Union representatives have suggested to the Office of Works the removal of a non-Unionist named [redacted] Department, whereupon [redacted] other opportunity of a [redacted] statement in the Union, [redacted] the latter did not guarantee their accepting him. But the Department has declined the proposal. Mr. Rew is the only electrician now on duty but clerks, draughtsmen and messengers are maintaining the normal service of lifts, fires and steam-heating in offices and the officials are confident of carrying on without serious inconvenience.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress after considering letters from Railway Transport Unions with regard to the War Office circular in connection with the reserved force of technical craftsman has decided to appoint a special committee to investigate the circumstances. The Council has endorsed the attitude of the Unions as regards the circular and has passed a resolution appealing to the members of all the Trade Unions to refuse to accept service in the proposed reserve force pending the publication of the Council's Report.—Reuter.

TEN PENCE A LOAF

RISE IN PRICE OF WHEAT

HIGHEST SINCE HUTCHINSON CORNER.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Food Prices Commission which is at present dealing with the question of wheat flour holds the real public interest owing to successive increase in the price of bread recalling the war time conditions. The price of loaf at present is ten pence and may shortly rise to eleven pence in London and a shilling in the provinces. Wheat growers in the United States, Canada and Australia have been reaping a golden harvest due to the shortage which is attributed to reduced production throughout the world and the growing preference in Japan and China for wheat instead of rice and also to Russia's entering the market as a buyer. The situation is reflected in the Shipping freights which yesterday reached fifty shillings per ton for the March loading from Australia justifying British vessels going to Australia in ballast. Wheat in Liverpool yesterday touched seventy-eight shillings for the best Canadian wheat and further rise is anticipated.

Reports from Chicago indicate that immense buying including purchases by European Agents has sent up the price to a fraction above two dollars, highest since the Hutchinson corner of 1898.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF WHEAT.

CEREALS MUST FOLLOW.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Giving evidence before the Food Commission, Earl Crawford, ex-Chairman of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, said wheat could not be controlled alone. The control of all cereals must inevitably follow. A general control of millers was impossible, for ultimately 40,000 bakers and probably 100,000 retailers of flour would have to be controlled and compensated. Government intervention in a domestic trade, however natural, had paralysed private initiative. The Government buying department would encourage speculators to raise prices. He stated that the suggestion that the Board should estimate the yield of wheat for three [redacted] five years ahead was fantastic. [redacted] often at a loss to estimate b[redacted] ahead. State action would [redacted] Its effect on the Dominions [redacted] infinite, and on India perhaps [redacted] while it would introduce a new [redacted] dangerous source of friction in foreign relations.—Reuter.

CONCENTRATE ON STOCK RAISING.

A SUGGESTION TO FARMERS

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Giving evidence before the Food Commission, Sir William Edgar Nicholls, Chairman and Governing Director of the Spillers' Milling and Associated Industries, discounted the likelihood of centralised selling of wheat and pointed out that two of the existing pools, Canadian and Australian, did not attempt co-ordination and said that even if they did their efforts would be futile in view of the independent action by the United States, the Argentinian and the Indian wheatsellers. He expressed the opinion that home-grown wheat was best, whereas the majority of imported wheats was generally preferable in consequence of large moisture in the contents of homegrown wheat and, therefore, he suggested that the farmer might benefit himself and his community by concentrating on stockraising instead of wheatgrowing.—Reuters' Special.

INDIAN-STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

DEPARTMENT TO BE MAINTAINED.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

It is understood that the Secretary of State for India in Council has accepted the proposal of the Indian Government in connection with the Lytton Committee report to maintain the Indian Students Department in the High Commissioner's office under the new designation of "Education Department" and with some reorganisation. A Conference will be summoned by the High Commissioner to consider the feasibility of delegating social work, such as the oversight of 21 Cromwell Road to an unofficial organisation.—Reuter.

AKALI LEADERS APPEAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Associated Press).

AMRITSAR, Jan. 29.

Arguments have been completed in the appeal brought by Sardar Raja Singh and some others of the second batch of Akali leaders convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in Amritsar and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each with Rs. 500 as fine. The appeal was heard by Mr. Justice Broadway and Mr. Justice Forde. Judgment has been reserved.

CHAFIK MANSUR RE-ARRESTED

ALSO A MINISTRY OFFICIAL

SIRDAR MURDER INVESTIGATION

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Cairo.—Much significance is attached to the arrest of Mahmoud Ismail, an official of the Ministry of Pious Foundations, in connection with the investigation in the murder of the Sirdar. In this connection the notorious agitator, Doctor Chafik Mansur has been re-arrested. He is standing as a Wafd candidate for the Cairo District. He was first arrested in November last, but was then released on account of lack of evidence.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY AGENDA.

RESOLUTIONS FOR FEB. 12.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

Five non-official resolutions have been ballotted for discussion at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly on February 12th Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, who has drawn the first place, will move that the representatives of the Indian Government at the next meeting of the League of Nations be instructed to ventilate effectively the grievances of Indians in the Mandated Territories, especially Tanganyka and to seek immediate redress thereof.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who comes next, will urge for the appointment of a committee consisting of nine members of whom three should be non-official members of the Assembly, three Government officials and three to be elected by the Executive Council of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union to enquire into the grievances of the postal staff.

Maulvi Abul Kasim comes third with his resolution recommending providing of Indian refreshment rooms at all the principal stations on the E. I. Railway.

Raja Gazzanfar Ali Khan wants the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the working of the Army Canteen Board (India) and Mr V. J. Patel, whose resolution is placed last in the list, will advocate the amendment of the Election Rules of the Provincial and Central Legislature with a view to remove all disqualifications against persons convicted and sentenced for political or other offences not involving moral turpitude. Twelve days have been allotted for the disposal of official business of the Assembly in February and they are 2nd, 4th 9th, 11th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th.

OFFICERS' PASSAGE RULES.

(From our Correspondent)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

A Government communique says:—

In the recently published passage regulations it is laid down that an officer incurring expenditure before a date to be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council on the purchase of passages for himself or his wife or children for which he is eligible under the passage rules may draw the amount of such expenditure from the passage fund. The Governor-General-in-Council has now fixed 31st March, 1925, as the date after which expenditure incurred by officers in engaging passages will not be repayable by Government. Officers [redacted] passages after that date should, [redacted] in all cases proceed in accordance [redacted] regulations contained in Schedu[redacted] the superior civil services (revision [redacted] and pension) rules 1924.

NO DUTY ON MOTOR LORRIES TO PERSIA.

LONDON, Jan 28.

Teheran.—Motor lorries have been exempted from customs duty for a period of five years.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher has been elected warden of the New College, Oxford.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral H. W. Richmond Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, left Madras on Thursday night for Bombay *en route* to Delhi.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal opened the Annual Exhibition of Oriental Art at Calcutta on Thursday morning. A large number of pictures were exhibited in the gallery and His Excellency was shown round the exhibits. The function was witnessed by a large gathering including many ladies.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir left Lahore on Wednesday night for Kashmir.

The Maharaja of Burdwan left Lahore for Kapurthala on Wednesday morning *en route* to Delhi where he will join the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

There was a large gathering at the Naval and Military tournament at Madras on Wednesday evening to witness a mounted and drilling display. His Excellency the Governor and a party from Government House watched the proceedings with interest. The programme included old drill by 1/3rd Madras Regiment, Gymnastic display by 3/11 Sikhs and a vaulting display by 5/6 Dragoons.—(A.P.)

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

SUB-COMMITTEE AT WORK

QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Sub-Committee of the All-Parties Conference Committee appointed to discuss and report on the best methods of bringing about communal and political unity in the country and formulate a scheme of Swaraj has been holding sittings every day and will continue the discussions till a settlement is reached. So far the Committee appears to have concentrated its attention mainly on the question of bringing about the Hindu-Muslim unity and only very little time has been found for other questions. Moreover the Legislative Assembly has been in session all these days till late in the evenings, thereby necessitating the attendance of a large number of the members of the Committee in the Assembly. It is understood that some spirited speeches were made by the Hindu and Moslem leaders on communal questions and that Lala Lajpat Rai represented the Hindu view and that Mr. Jinnah fully represented the position of the Moslem Community. The principle of communal representation and whether it should find place in the future scheme of Swaraj and if so in what form and at what percentage are some of the points which were raised at the meeting. But so far no decision appears to have been arrived at. The few days' interval which the members of the Legislature would enjoy at the end of this week will perhaps enable the Committee to get the benefit of their views on these vexed questions and come to some sort of agreement. It appears, however, that the Moslems are anxious to obtain a revision of the Lucknow Pact generally on the lines, which were indicated by their spokesman, Mr Jinnah, at the meeting of the Committee last Saturday. The Hindu opinion seems to insist on joint be, but it is feared that some time must electorates with reservation of seats for minority religious communities on a population basis. It is difficult to say what the final result of the Committee's labours will pass before what can be said to be a perfectly unanimous recommendation might emerge.

PREMATURE STATEMENT HARMFUL.

The facts that the negotiations are delicate and that any premature statement will be harmful are confirmed by Mr. S. Satyamurthi, who in a statement to the Press leaving to-night for Madras, in the middle of the Committee's labours says:

"The Committee has, for the present, concentrated itself only on the question of the Hindu-Moslem unity. Prospects of bringing about such a unity in the immediate future cannot be pronounced upon until the close of the informal negotiations now going on between the Hindu and Moslem leaders at Delhi. I can only say that in spite of appearances, the spirit is on the whole good. The negotiations are so delicate that any premature statement will be harmful. But though I have no authority to speak on behalf of the All-India Hindu Mahababha, of whose Committee on communal representation I am a member, I as a Hindu very strongly feel that any arrangement which may be arrived at regarding communal representation must be expressly stated to be a temporary expedient to be replaced by representation based on non-communal principles at the Earliest possible opportunity. Moreover, if the Lucknow Pact is to be revised at all, it ought to be revised only on the basis of joint electorates with reservation of seats for minority religious communities on a uniform population basis in all the provinces. I have no doubt in my mind that if the leaders approach the question from the National and not from the communal point of view the solution on the lines suggested above will be quite feasible. Personally, I [redacted] that once the principle of joint [redacted] conceded the proposal to reserve a [redacted] seats for minority communities in the provinces, where their number is smaller than their population would justify may be considered favourably by the Hindus.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

"The question of drafting Swaraj constitution for India has been referred to a small Sub-Committee of which Dr. Besant is the chairman. I do not know when the Committee will finish its labours. But though I am a member of that Committee, I may say that I am not disappointed at the slowness of its progress. A few general principles can be easily settled by the leaders if and when the nation has attained the strength to enforce its demands. This leads me on to what in my judgement is the most important work before this Committee, namely that of bringing about unity of action among various political parties in the country. I recognise that intercommunal unity is the *sine qua non* of this unity, but communal unity by itself unless it leads to common political action will not ensure Swaraj. It is up to the leaders, therefore, to bring about an union of all the parties on the Congress platform standing shoulder to shoulder in making the national demand and in making England understand that in case she does not concede the Nation's demand, the nation has strength and will to enforce it."

In order to give his aeroplane an overhaul Mr. Alan J. Cobham has postponed his departure from Calcutta for Rangoon possibly until Monday.

Sir Sefton Brancker will proceed from Calcutta to Rangoon by steamer.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET

REVENUE ITEMS ADOPTED

ARBITRATION WITH TRAMWAYS CO.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Dr. A. L. Jadadhanji, presiding.

The Corporation disposed of the revenue budget and in doing so drifted for a few minutes on the Malabar Hill Outrage while discussing the grant under the head of public lighting.

Mr. K. F. Nariman while deprecating bad lighting in the city maintained that if the Ridge Road was properly lighted the outrage would not have been committed. The Commissioner replying said that even if six thousand lights were placed at Ridge Road on the evening in question the outrage would have been committed.

Another question of importance was one of appointing an arbitrator for the Municipality to settle the dispute with the Tramway Company and Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that Mr. J. K. Mehta, be appointed as an arbitrator which was very strongly supported by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, but the question was ultimately referred to the Tramways Committee.

The proceedings commenced with the consideration of the Budget estimates.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee moved that the estimated expenditure of Rs. 32,65,492 for street cleansing and conservancy be sanctioned.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master moved an amendment that in lieu of the reduction made in the expenditure on Bullock Traction a provision of Rs. 1 lakh be made in the Budget Estimates for 1925-26 for providing Sanitary Bins and Motor Lorries which may be either bought or hired.

Dr. Master regretted that the Conservancy Department had reduced the staff and therefore he urged the House to pass his amendment.

Mr. Khare seconded the amendment.

Mr. R. S. Navalker thought that an increase of sanitary bins and motor lorries would obviate the nuisance of throwing the rubbish from the windows.

Dr. J. V. Vora doubted if an expenditure of Rs. one lakh for the increased supply of sanitary bins and motor lorries would improve the sanitary condition of the city.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai opposed the amendment on the ground of economy.

Mr. R. S. Asavle pleaded for better supervision of the staff of the Sanitary Department to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

The Commissioner did not advise to increase the grant. He said he had seen the city as clean as any city east of Suez at 9-30 a.m. many a times, but it became deplorably dirty within two hours. He agreed that reasonable supervision was necessary to ensure efficiency. There were, however, certain difficulties in the supervision which were well-known to them. There were also difficulties in getting cart drivers though they got plenty of carts and bullocks for the sanitary department. He urged the citizens to maintain cleanliness for the sake of their own health.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee then moved adoption of Rs. 9,27,080 under the head of public lighting.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said though they had increased the expenditure on lighting by cent per cent during the last four years, there was no tangible improvement in their public lighting. He submitted that in proportion to the expenditure public lighting was not improved. The lighting did not affect the health of the city, but it did affect the life and security of the citizens. Only the other day he said, a fatal accident occurred to a European citizen which took place at an important part of the city which was very badly lit and it was the opinion of the Coroner's jury that better lighting on that road was necessary. Many instances of violence and fatal accidents had occurred in the city which were attributed to bad lighting. He then referred to the Malabar Hill Tragedy and said that part of the Ridge Road where the outrage was committed was one of the darkest part of the city and if it was properly lighted, it would not be an exaggeration to say, that the outrage would not have been committed.

The Commissioner said the Corporation started with the question of better lighting of the city only four years ago and he hoped the Corporation would agree that there was a distinct improvement. There were certain difficulties in getting apparatus of lighting from abroad which took about six months to put after the order was given. Referring to Mr. Nariman's argument that if the Ridge Road was properly lighted there would not have been the outrage, he said he did not know if Mr. Nariman spoke under instructions from his distinguished client but he believed and many citizens agreed with him that even if that particular road was lighted with 1000 lights the outrage would have occurred which they all deplored.

The revenue budget was then passed and it was decided to adjourn consideration of the loan budget.

DISPUTE WITH TRAMWAYS CO.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting to nominate a person to serve as arbitrator on their behalf in the matter of arbitration in regard to the dispute with the Tramways Company about the tram fare to be charged on the Gowalia Tank Road extension.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that Mr. J. K. Mehta, the Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau be appointed as arbitrator for the Municipality.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Tramways Committee with a request to recommend a suitable person as an arbitrator within a fortnight.

The Commissioner supporting the amendment suggested that the question required some deliberations to select a person of the same eminence as Sir C. H Setalvad the arbitrator for the Tramways Company.

Mr. R. S. Asavle moved another amendment that Mr. M. R. Jayaker be appointed as an arbitrator for the Municipality.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded the amendment.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said Mr. J. K. Mehta was the most suitable person to act as an arbitrator. Mr. Mehta, he submitted, was a public spirited man and in regard to his fees too he thought he would be modest as he might charge from Re. one onward or perhaps no fee at all. The lawyers were likely to hang the question in the deficiencies of law, while Mr. Mehta as a plain businessman would view the whole case from practical, plain business point of view.

On votes being taken Mr. Asavle's amendment was defeated and Mr. Byramjee's amendment was carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

[redacted]WARD BYE-ELECTON.

Mr. [redacted]ji Isa Haji Osman has been elected by the Nationalist party to fill the place of the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla, from B Ward to the Municipal Corporation.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES BY

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THE REVIEW AND ITS EDITOR BY

Mr. Glyn Barlow, formerly Editor of the "Madras Times", Sir Alexander Cardew, Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, Prof. K. B. Ramanatha Aiyer, Mr. D. Scott Bremner, Editor of the "Madras Mail", Mr. E. L. Thornton, I.C.S., Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor of the "Mahratta" and the "Kesari", the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramasami Aiyer, Dewan Bahadur C. V. Muniswamy Aiyer, Yakub Hawan Sait and Mr. Vacha Gandhy.

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

This Number also includes an account of the Belgaum Congress, the Liberals Federation, the Ceylon Congress, the Moslem League, the Christian Conference, the Buddhist Congress and numerous other religious and social gatherings.

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MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS AND RENT ACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find that in your report in today's paper of the meeting of the Schools Committee held yesterday you have mentioned that I opposed Mr. Asavle's resolution to bring Primary Schools under the operation of the Rent Act. What I said was that I was opposed to the extension of the Rent Act on the ground that supply was greater than the demand but if the Government decide to continue the Rent Act in that case. I was entirely in favour of the Act being made applicable to the premises occupied by the Primary Schools in the City of Bombay. It is not right to consider them as business premises because we do not transact any business and it is rather a surprise that that should have escaped the vigilant eye of the Government.—Yours, etc.

FAZAL IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

Jan. 29.

LATE REV. D. G. M. LEITH.

MADRAS'S DECISION TO COMMEMORATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

At a public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras, the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer presiding, a resolution was passed which expressed the sense of sorrow and loss sustained by the people of Madras in the untimely death of the Rev. D. G. M. Leith of the Wesleyan Mission who was drowned at Ekmore some time ago. The meeting also decided on the motion of the Lord Bishop of Madras, to constitute a committee to collect subscriptions for raising a suitable memorial to the late missionary.

WILL THEY REVISE?

MAHATMA'S HOPE IN ENGLISHMEN.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

Mr. Gandhi promises in to-day's "Young India" the gist of a conversation he had with an Englishman when, defining his attitude towards the English, he said: "I have respect for Englishmen because I recognise their bravery, their spirit of sacrifice for what they believe to be good for themselves, their cohesion and their powers of vast organisation. My hope about them is that they will at no distant date retrace their steps revise their policy of the exploitation of undisciplined and ill-organised races and give tangible proof that India is an equal friend and partner in the British Commonwealth. Whether such an event will ever come to pass will largely depend upon our own conduct. The time is coming when India will disdain to reject the proferred hand, because it had once despoiled her."

A "REVOLUTIONARY" PAPER.

CIRCULATED IN ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

A copy of a revolutionary paper claiming to be the organ of "the revolutionary party in India" was handed in at the office of the "Leader" last night. It stated that the paper was being circulated in Allahabad and Benares by unknown people.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE?"

BRITISH EX-MINISTER ON INDIAN PROBLEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Addressing the students of the Economic Society of Scottish Churches College to-day, Sir Montague Barlow, Minister for Labour in the Former Ministry of Mr. Baldwin, said that he came to India not to teach but to learn some of the big problems of that country. He was an educationist long before he became Minister and was very much interested in India. Describing in detail the condition of industry in Western countries, he referred to problems of unemployment, housing and allied subjects in England, Germany, America and France. He said that in spite of the great improvements made recently in different countries nobody was satisfied with the present conditions. For India it was a question of "to be or not to be" as she had not yet plunged herself fully into the water. He emphasised that great experiments were being made for further improvements in the condition of labour in America, and England and all thinking men were trying to find a solution for a better adjustment of the relation between the employers and the workers. The world, he said, was passing through a transition both politically and economically, but he advocated patience and hoped that India would not commit the same mistake and experience the same difficulties as the West had done. He had visited some jute factories in Calcutta and he was very much satisfied with the excellent arrangements for the housing and the education of the children of labourers. He had no panacea to offer, but said that only

COAL TRANSPORT ON E. I. R.

AGENT NOT SATISFIED WITH FACILITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Mr. G. L. Colvin, Agent, East Indian Railway, giving evidence before the Indian Coal Committee to-day agreed with the President that facilities on the E. I. Railway at present were not all that could be desired although there was nothing to complain of. The East Indian Railway authorities were working hard to improve facilities and were spending crores of rupees in improving the line between Dhanbad and Howrah. During last five days they had supplied on an average 2,500 wagons a day to coal fields. They had handled more coal during the last year in comparison with the previous years.

FATAL MOTOR BIKE ACCIDENT

OBSTINATE DOG'S PURSUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 29.

A fatal motor accident took place near the village Chhabba in the Amritsar District. Pandit Srikishen, Magistrate, First Class, Amritsar, was proceeding on a tour to Khaspore, in the Tehsil of Tarntaran, with Mr. Madangopal Soni, Vakil, in the latter's motor cycle. Mr. Soni had also taken his six years old son with him. On the way an obstinate dog pursued the bike till it collided with the dog and crashed. The boy sustained serious injuries involving fracture of skull while the other two occupants of the bike were only slightly hurt. When the boy was brought home he succumbed to his injuries.

MR. PHILBY ON WAY BACK TO ENGLAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

A communique issued here says:—The attention of Government has been drawn to a statement in the Press to the effect that special facilities were given to Mr. H. St. John Philby to intervene in the Hedjaz. So far from any facilities having been given to Mr. Philby, he was strictly forbidden to enter the interior of Arabia and did not in fact proceed beyond Jeddah. He is now understood to be on his way back to England.

VICEROY'S APPEAL.

NEED OF LARGE CAPITAL FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

In the course of his speech at the inaugural meeting of the Leprosy Appeal at Metcalfe House this evening, His Excellency the Viceroy said: I have summoned this representative meeting to-day to inaugurate the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and to launch my appeal for the moral and financial support of all classes in India in my endeavour to remove the menace of leprosy from our midst.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is the patron of the Association and we are here met to constitute the Indian Council which comes into being at what I conceive to be a most appropriate moment. In spite of the unremitting devotion of those who so zealously laboured in the cause of the lepers, the disease of leprosy until a few years ago was regarded as almost beyond medical treatment and the lepers themselves were either the objects of a pity without hope or the most despised of all outcasts in human society. The public attitude towards the leper and the feelings of the leper himself were alike dictated by ignorance of the nature of the disease and horror at its loathsome results. Almost from the beginning of recorded history, mankind has sought blindly to protect itself against contact with this dreaded disease by segregating lepers in colonies of isolation. Never was there a more ironical case of locking the door after the steed was stolen than this segregation of the leper in the advanced stage of his disease when the deformities and sores which disfigured his body showed only too plainly the nature of his ailment. For it is now known that leprosy is most infectious and therefore most dangerous in its early stages and that when a leprous patient has reached the stage of deformity his power to infect others no longer exists. Modern research has revolutionised our knowledge of leprosy and therefore our attitude towards it. The patient labours of the laboratory have traced the disease to its source and have established beyond doubt the fact that leprosy is due to no obscure or unknowable cause but to a bacillus now known as the bacillus lepra. From the discovery and isolation of this bacillus springs the new hope in the treatment of leprosy.

It has been estimated, that the census returns reveal less than one quarter of the total number of lepers in India and that on a conservative reckoning one in every three to four hundred of the population is a leper. This single fact gives us some measure of the magnitude of the task before us. The solution of the problem therefore calls for a very special effort on the part of the whole Indian community. The prosecution of this campaign will require a large expenditure of money and I wish to make it plain that the aim of my appeal is to f[redacted] the Indian Council with [redacted] endowment which will [redacted] of future generations [redacted] and will place on a [redacted] the work which we are able to inaugurate. If we are to carry out the programme drawn by my medical advisory committee a capital fund of a generous amount is needed. The management of all the affairs of the Indian Council has been entrusted to a general committee of which the executive committee is the working instrument. You will find in the leaflet now in your hands that I have enlisted the powerful support of their Excellencies the Governors of all the provinces and the indispensable co-operation of some of the ruling Princes. The appeal itself which is now being launched for the whole of India from this platform will be speedily reinforced by meetings held under the auspices of the Governor of each province and the heads of many Indian States and I have decided to invite each of these authorities personally to be an accredited representative of the Indian Council within his own province or State. No doubt much money will flow into the hands of the treasurer of the Central body but considerable sums will also be subscribed to the provincial branches of my fund. I wish therefore to say that while all monies collected for this leprosy appeal will be transmitted to the treasurer at headquarters the Indian council will design its general plan of operations and I authorise any necessary expenditure from time to time according to an all India plan in which the interests the contributions and the needs of each Indian State, province or administration will receive ample consideration. Let me observe at this point that inasmuch as the further promotion of research is one of the most important functions of this appeal expenditure must necessarily be authorised with the sole and single aim of producing the speediest and most enduring result. Beyond this in any special training of medical men that may be necessary in the measures taken for the establishment of dispensaries, colonies and other appropriate institutions and in the provision of the material for educating public opinion I propose to instruct the committees and officers of the Indian Council to practice a meticulous regard for the interests of the provinces in general I think that a study of the personnel to whom I have entrusted the management of this appeal and the promotion of any measures arising out of it will offer the necessary assurance to all interested that no substantial or legitimate interest will be neglected.

After His Excellency the Viceroy had spoken, Sir Fredrick Whyte spoke.

Mr. Frank Oldrieve, General Secretary, said that the awful scourge was a mild term to be used to describe leprosy. As one who had been doing something in this direction, of educating the public mind on this question, Mr. Oldrieve said that the sufferings of lepers were not only physical but mental. Leprosy even brought blindness to the sufferer and here Oldrieve gave the instance of an Indian woman in the Lepers Asylum at Sabatoo. Leprosy made no distinction of caste, creed or age.

Sir B. N. Sarma said leprosy was a loathsome decease and he hoped the efforts taken to relieve mankind of this decease would prove successful. They had to fight ignorance and prejudice and evoke the sympathy of the people. They could fight ignorance by vigorous propaganda and happily the committee had placed this in the forefront of its programme.

Mr. Syed Raza Ali supported the appeal.

Mr. Raghavachariar said the public would hail with delight the message of hope that leprosy could not be inherited and that it was curable. He gave his whole-hearted support to the great charitable and generous movement and hoped that all sections of the people to whatever political group they might belong would in respond to the noble appeal made by the Viceroy.

The meeting then dispersed.

Sardar Balwant Singh Puri is the Secretary and Mr. W. G. Lister is the Treasurer of the Leprosy Relief Association.

APPEAL OF SIR M HAILEY.

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

The Governor of Punjab has issued an appeal for funds to assist the campaign to be conducted upon the lines laid down by the Viceroy in his speech at the inaugural meeting of Leprosy appeal at Delhi yesterday for the complete eradication of Leprosy in India. Sir Malcolm Hailey has constituted a provincial committee for the purpose.—A. P.

A CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA.

GRAND TRUNK CANAL SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

A conference in connection with the Grand Trunk Canal Scheme was held yesterday at the Government House. Several members of the Legislature Council and representatives of leading firms and interests attended the conference. Lord Lytton in opening the Conference said that there were two questions for the conference to decide. (1) Whether they agreed that it was necessary to maintain river connection between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal and (2) whether the Grand Trunk Canal Scheme was the best or indeed the only method of doing so. Putting forward the Government view of the Grand Trunk Scheme, His Excellency said that it had been pressed by practically every engineer who had the experience of Deltaic rivers and the cost incurred would be a sort of investment scheme which would pay its way while proving itself of great benefit to trade and commerce. The scheme would be started by raising a loan and no money need be provided in the budget.

Mr. Adams Williams explained in detail with the help of maps and charts the present condition of rivers. There was an interesting discussion in which several of those present participated.

SEQUEL TO ARTILLERY DEMONSTRATION.

BOMBSHELL EXPLOSION KILLS THREE MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

The news of a fatal accident which occurred on Sunday last in a village near the New Cantonment Delhi and resulted in the deaths of a private of the King's Regiment and two villagers has been received here. After the recent artillery demonstrations a live shell was found near the village in question and it was picked up by some villagers who were carrying it home. They were met by two privates of the King's Regiment who thought it dangerous to allow the villagers to keep the shell and so they decided to explode it. With the help of the villagers they put it in a bush near by and lighted a fire beneath it. The party then removed themselves to a safe distance but as the shell failed to explode one of the soldiers accompanied by two villagers went to the spot to stir up the fire. At that moment the shell exploded and all three were instantaneously killed.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey went out for a shoot at Keshopur on Wednesday morning and visited the Dhariwal Woollen Mills in the afternoon.

At Lahore a garden party was held on Wednesday evening in the Town Hall grounds, in honour of the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan. The function had been arranged by the Kshatriya community of Lahore and about five hundred guests were present including His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, Sir Mohamed Shafi, Sir Fazli Hussain, Sir Shadi Lal and the Raja of Sheikhupura.

His Excellency Lord Lytton on Wednesday distributed trophies to the successful competitors in the All-India Ambulance Tournament in Calcutta.

Lord Lytton in commending to the people the Viceroy's appeal for funds in aid of leprosy relief campaign points out the special concern of Bengal in the matter and states that figures show that Bengal has a larger number of lepers than any other province in India and yet the percentage of those undergoing systematic treatment is the lowest.

The Government of Madras propose to appoint a Committee to select members of the Board of four Commissioners to be constituted under the provisions of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

The Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association, Madras, has received a communication from Government stating that Honorary Presidency Magistrates are not ex-officio Justices of the Peace.

The Andhra Swarajya Party has issued a manifesto recommending Mr. V. Ramdoss Pantulu for election to the Council of State in the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rt. Hon. Shrinivasa Shastri.

At Wednesday's meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council a resolution recommending the establishment of a Technological University at Cawnpore was rejected by 36 votes to 23.

UPHOLD LUCKNOW PACT.

MADRAS M. L. C'S AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib, M.L.A., and Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani, M.L.A., have issued an appeal to the Muslim members of the Madras Legislative Council to uphold the spirit of the Lucknow Pact by joining the opposition in preventing the Madras Religious Endowment Act being made effective.

DARJEELING MAIL DERAILMENT.

7 SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

In connection with the derailment of Darjeeling-Mail between Ishurdi and Gopalpur stations on the 15th November, 1924, which was believed to be the result of a deliberate attempt to wreck the mail for the detection of which a reward of Rs. 10,000 had sometime ago been announced by the Inspector-General of Police. The Eastern Bengal Railway Police have now arrested seven persons (Bengalees and Up-country men) some of whom are stated to be dismissed railway employees. The suspects have been remanded to custody pending further enquiry.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR STUDENTS.

DR. PARANJPYE'S LECTURE AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press).

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

The Hall of the Punjab University was crowded this evening with students and educationists when Dr. Paranjpye, ex-Minister of Education, Bombay, delivered a lecture on Compulsory Military Training for Students. Sir John Maynard, the Vice-Chancellor of the University presided. The lecturer made a strong plea for the compulsory military training for students, both from the educational and the national point of view and hoped the Punjab which was reputed to be a martial province would take the necessary steps for the compulsory training of its University students. Military training was a necessity for the educated youth of the country who should share the burden of self-Government in the country and be ready to provide officers for the army when an emergency arose. Dr. Paranjpye was warmly applauded by the students.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 is published in the local Government Gazette. The only change contemplated is the substitution of voting by ballot for the open vote.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 29.

The Hon. Mr. H. C. Coyajee, LL.B., assumed charge of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 10th January 1925 in the forenoon.

Captain M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., to be Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison, displacing Mr. R. M. Lata, who has been appointed to be Superintendent, Thana Special Prison, from the 4th December, 1924.

Mr. T. W. Marshall to act as Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison, Bombay, on relief by Mr. Lata.

Mr. R. J. Jakatdar to revert as jailor, Ahmedabad Central Prison, on relief by Mr. Marshall.

Mr. A. N. Seal, Assistant Engineer in the Colaba Section of the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, is granted, with effect from the 1st June 1925, leave on full average pay for three months and seventeen days, combined with leave on half average pay for one month and twenty-eight days.

Mr. N. A. Khalique, Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools, Central Division, is granted from the date of relief leave on average pay for three months.

Dr. A. N. Meldrum, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for one month and ten days from 1st February, 1925, with permission to affix the summer vacation of 1925, to the leave.

Dr. C. J. J. Fox, Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, is granted with effect from 20th June 1925, leave on average pay for two months and twenty-two days followed by leave on half average pay for six months with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1925, to the leave.

Mr. C. N. Merani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Sukkur, has been granted leave on average pay on medical certificate from 26th November, 1924, to 2nd March, 1925.

Mr. D. J. DeSouza, L.M. & S., B.M.S., Superintendent and Medical Officer, Sind Convict Gang, is granted four months' leave on average pay with effect from the afternoon of the 15th December, 1924.

Mr. G. B. Adzani, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., is appointed to act as Superintendent and Medical Officer, Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad, Sind, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th December 1924.

Miss A. J. Dodhi, M.B., B.S. (Bom.), M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), to be honorary lady doctor in charge of the Dwarkadas Lallubhoy Dispensary at the Bai Motibai Hospital, Bombay.

Mr. B. E. Vacha, M.I.E. (Ind.) B.Sc., L.C.E. Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 1st May, 1925, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Dwarkanath Atmaram Gadkari, B.E., Mr. Narainbas Rupchand Ramchandani, B.E., and Mr. Appaya Govind Naik, B.E. will serve as candidates for a period of one year and thereafter they will be styled Assistant Engineers and will remain on probation for one year after which they will be confirmed in the Bombay Engineering Service if favourably reported upon.

Mr. S. K. Karandikar will have to undergo practical training for two years.

Mr. R. G. Higham, M.I.E.E., Assistant Electrical Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 1st April, 1925, or the subsequent date of relief.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

PLEA FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

LORD READING AS "SYMPATHETIC" AS EVER.

DEPRECATES "THREATS" AGAINST UNION GOVT.

A DISAPPOINTING REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

An influential Deputation including, among others several members of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State and headed by Sir Dinshaw Petit President of the Imperial Citizenship Association waited to-day upon His Excellency the Viceroy and presented him an address regarding the position of Indians in South Africa.

FULL TEXT OF THE ADDRESS.

The following is the full text of the address:—

"Many deputations have waited from time to time upon Your Excellency and your predecessors in Office in order to convey to the Government of India and through it to His Majesty's Government the intense feeling aroused in the minds of the people of India at the treatment accorded to the Indians in South Africa by the Government of the Union. We remember with satisfaction the sympathetic response of the Viceroy of the day and of Your Excellency to the representations made on those occasions and in particular we recall with thankfulness and pride how in 1913 when the situation in South Africa had reached a dangerous crisis and public sentiment had been outraged by the bitter persecution of Indians in the Union, your predecessor Lord Hardinge placed himself at the head of the peoples of India and voiced their alarm and indignation in terms that extorted universal appreciation. To-day a crisis of another kind has been reached. It is true that the circumstances of the Indian passive resistance struggle in Natal for just and equitable treatment are not actually being reproduced in South Africa. Nevertheless a veiled warfare is undoubtedly being carried on against the resident Indian population and steps are being taken and policies framed having for their object, if possible, the expulsion and certainly the ruin and degradation of the unhappy Indian residents there now virtually leaderless owing to the departure death or misfortune of those upon whom they have hitherto relied for counsel, guidance and example.

When the settlement of 1914 was reached between the Indian Community and the Government of the Union, it was generally felt in this country that Indians there had secured no more than their minimum claim and for that they had to make enormous sacrifices with the sympathy, support and practical assistance of the people of India and they had gone to the utmost limit of honourable concession by consenting unreservedly to the closest restriction of Indian immigration into the Union in order to allay the fear and hostility of their fellow white colonists. The settlement was based upon public recognition by the Union Government of the sanctity of the vested rights of the Indian residents whether individually or as a community and Mr. Gandhi clearly intimated to the Government that though his countrymen had accepted the terms of the settlement as regards matters then actually in dispute between the parties they nevertheless reserved the right and intended in due course to claim the restoration of the various incidents and privileges of citizenship of which they had been deprived over a long period of years by statute regulation or administrative action until they had secured for themselves the complete status of equal citizenship throughout the Union.

WAR AND AFTER.

With the outbreak of the War the Anti-Indian campaign of an important and influential section of the white population remained in abeyance but scarcely had the armistice been signed when it burst forth again with increased violence and in 1919 in spite of the definite undertaking of the Union Government five years earlier to respect Indian vested rights and interests the Union Parliament passed a legislation depriving the Transvaal Indians of even the legal right indirectly to acquire and own immovable property which, with the knowledge and encouragement originally of the old South African Government, they had exercised freely for over thirty years. Encouraged by this striking success, the anti-Indian propagandists began to extend their operations to Natal. The Union Government thereupon set up a commission presided over by Mr. Justice Lange to examine the whole Indian position in the Union. It was at this stage that Your Excellency's predecessor Lord Chelmsford who has persistently advocated the Indian cause in South Africa sought and obtained from the Union Government an invitation for a representative of the Government of India to proceed to South Africa to assist the Commission by presenting the Indian case and to confer with the cabinet of General Smuts. Sir Benjamin Robertson's able representation of India's case and his penetrating criticism of the evidence led by the anti-Indian party resulted in the commissioners substantially adopting the Indian point of view and discrediting on grounds of vagueness, inaccuracy or exaggeration the main hostile allegation. It was hoped as a result of this effort that the Union Government would take steps to correct popular misconceptions and correspondingly to improve the Indian status but the insecurity of General Smuts' Government rendered it peculiarly susceptible to pressure from the anti-Indian party in the Assemby with the result that the Natal Provincial Council was encouraged to enact certain ordinances prohibiting Indians in the Durban Municipal Area from making purchases at public sales of municipal land thus depriving Indians of the right to exercise the municipal franchise and severely restricting their already precarious trading rights. In spite of Indian protests the first ordinance, upon the advice of his ministers, was assented to by the Governor-General thus for the first time introducing in Natal the practice of racial-segregation. The other ordinance were disallowed or assent to them withheld. Several attempts have since been made to secure the acceptance of these or similar ordinances by the Union Government and the news has recently reached India that in spite of repeated protests the Governor-General has now assented to the ordinance depriving Indians in Natal of the municipal franchise that they had exercised to the advantage of the province ever since it was first instituted. This municipal franchise was solemnly assured to them by the Natal Government when in 1886 the Indians were deprived of the parliamentary franchise.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

At the 1917 Imperial War Conference, when the question of the disabilities of the Government of India came up, General Smuts speaking on behalf of the Union Government expressly held out the hope that with the removal of the enactment of the Union Immigration Acts, of the fear of an Indian invasion should be gradually remedied and at the 1918 War Conference Mr Burton, the South African spokesman, paid a warm tribute to the law-abiding character of the Indian population and admitted that it was entitled to humane and just treatment. The South African Delegation accepted the resolution passed unanimously by the Conference recommending to the various dominion Governments concerned the investigation of the Indian disabilities with a view to their removal. The Lange Commission in 1920 reported that the allegation of unlawful Indian immigration of a large scale were not substantiated and this finding was supported by the Union census figures in 1921 which showed not only that the Indian population two-thirds of which was born in South Africa was virtually stationary but that the white population in the Union had enormously increased in Natal where the complaints of unfair economic competition were loudest. Though the Indian population had increased by the small number of 5 per cent. the European population had increased by 40 per cent. In 1921 the Imperial Conference adopted a resolution recommending to the various dominion governments in view of the change in the constitutional status of India under the reforms the desirability of conferring citizenship rights upon domiciled Indians. South Africa alone dissented. At the 1923 Conference though the Union representative sought to procure the reversal of the 1921 resolution it was reaffirmed, South Africa again dissenting. When Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru speaking on behalf of the Government of India recalled General Smuts' declaration at the 1917 Conference and pointed out that not only had nothing been done to remedy the Indian disabilities but that these had been steadily added to in contravention of both the letter and the spirit of the 1924 settlement the South African statesman fell back upon the argument that the avowed policy of the South African Europeans throughout the greater part of the Union was one of racial discrimination and differentiation to the exclusion of the principal of equality of citizenship.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

Almost immediately after his return to South Africa in 1923 and with the consciousness of a precarious parliamentary majority, General Smuts introduced in the Union Assembly the Class Areas Bill providing for the commercial and residential segregation of Indians in municipal areas throughout the Union. Owing to the fact that the Cape Indians exercised the Parliamentary franchise they were able to secure the support of the Cape Members of the Assembly for their demand to be excluded from the operation of the bill and an undertaking was subsequently given by the Government that they should be so excluded. With the general election that occurred in South Africa early last year which resulted in the defeat of General Smuts and the advent to office of a nationalist labour government under General Hertzog the bill lapsed. When the new South African Parliament met the prime minister stated that it was not proposed to proceed with the Class Areas Bill but the Government was committed to the principle of segregation in urban areas and that the Cabinet had under consideration a measure to give effect to this policy. The Minister of the Interior has since intimated that it is intended to proceed with this measure at an early date.

A NON-PARTY CONFERENCE.

In view of the past attitude of the nationalist and labour patries in South Africa the resident Indian community is extremely alarmed at this prospect and its anxiety is shared by the people of this country. Recent statements by South African press correspondents indicate the probability of the holding of a non-party conference with the object of agreement upon a national rather than an anti-Indian policy. During his recent visit to the Union Mr. J. H. Thomas then His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies delivered a spech at Petermaritzburg at which he expressed the hope that the Indian question would be considered not merely in its local but especially in its imperial aspects and that if as he felt it was desirable, a non-party conference was set up the Imperial and the Indian Governments should be represented thereat so that the Indian position could be re-examined in a spirit of tolerance that might result in the finding of a solution. Whilst recognising the economic difficulties of the situation we feel that the position of South African Indian population since the passage of the threatened legislation has become so desperate and the present situation is fraught with such peril to imperial relationships and in particular those between South Africa and India that we have no hesitation in urging upon Your Excellency's Government the immediate need of securing the Union Government's assent to the suggestion of Mr. Thomas which we trust will be endorsed by the present Government in Whitehall.

In these circumstances and with the danger of irreparable disaster so imminent we the citizens of the Indian Empire feel it our duty both to the people and the Government of this country to approach Your Excellency, with an earnest request for an assurance that your government, mindful of the gravity of the problem and of the intensity of the Indian feeling thereon, is making every effort to secure from the Union Government an undertaking that no further steps will be taken relating to Indian interests until the whole Indian position has been thoroughly re-examined in a non-party spirit of tolerance by a conference of the above mentioned character in the presence and with the collaboration of such representatives of the Imperial and Indian Governments as will by their knowledge and ability posses the full confidence of the Indian people.

PRINCES' SUPPORT.

We have been authorised by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, who, much to his regret, is unable to be present to lead us owing to a religious ceremony in which the presence of His Highness is indispensable, to recall in this connection the message, which he, as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, communicated to the Imperial Conference of 1923 through H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar. The message expressed the earnest hope of the Princes that the united efforts of all concerned at the Conference would yield some satisfactory results and secure to the Indians, including the subjects of the Indian States, an honoured position in all parts of the Empire in keeping with India's rightful place in the British Commonwealth and in conformity with the assiduous and constant effort of Your Excellency and Your Government. His Highness wishes us to add that the Princes are in agreement with the object of this deputation. We beg to thank Your Excellency for the patient hearing that has been given to us and we pray that Your Excellency's efforts will bring about the much needed relief to the Indians in South Africa and will tend to remove that bitterness between the component parts of the Empire which the differential treatment of one class of his Majesty's subjects in the Dominions has unfortunately generated.

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPUTATION.

The following was the personnel of the deputation:—Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., the Hon'ble Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, the Hon'ble Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Froom, Kt. Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Sir F. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Sir Hormusjee Adenwala, Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Col. J. D. Crawford, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. N. C. Roy, Mr. W. S. J. Willson, Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. B. K. Shunmukham Chetty, Mr. Hussenbhai Abdunabhai Laljee and Dr. S. K. Datta.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

"DIFFICULT PATH TO TREAD."

The Viceroy, in reply, said:—Gentlemen, I am glad to have the opportunity of welcoming you here this evening. You are members of a deputation which is to an unusual and remarkable degree representative and influential. The composition of this deputation indeed shows how deeply stirred are the feelings of the whole country in regard to the conditions of Indians in South Africa. Although no ruling prince is actually with you to-day, yet I observe that you have received messages of sympathy from His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, and that His Highness desires it to be known that the Princes are in agreement with the object of this deputation. I welcome also the presence of the distinguished representatives of the non-official and commercial communities, and it is special noteworthy that Indians and Europeans are associated together in this deputation and with the same purpose in view. The question before us is of the utmost importance to the future of the Empire, and it is well that the British in India should show in this unmistakable way that they identify themselves with those questions which affect seriously the interests and the position of India in the Empire.

DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT.

In your address you have given a concise historical survey of this complicated problem, and it must be admitted that that survey leaves on the mind an impression of deep disappointment. On the conclusion of the 1914 settlement, as it is termed in your address, it appeared that the causes of future friction between the Government of South Africa and the Indians resident within its borders had been removed. At the conclusion of the negotiations of 1914 a letter was written on behalf of General Smuts to Mr. Gandhi, in which the following passage with regard to the administration of existing laws appears: "The Minister desires me to say that it always has been and will continue to be the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner with due regard to vested rights. In conclusion General Smuts desires me to say that it is of course understood, and he wishes no doubts on the subject, to remain, that "the placing of the Indians' Relief Bill on the statute book of the Union coupled with the fulfilment of the assurances he is giving in this letter in regard to the other matters referred to herein and touched upon at the recent interviews will constitute a complete and final settlement of the controversy which has unfortunately existed for so long and will be unreservedly accepted as such by the Indian community."

FEELING OF HOPEFULNESS.

This letter indicated, at any rate in the mind of General Smuts a feeling of hopefulness for the future, and it does not seem unreasonable to infer that at that time the Union Government did not contemplate the necessity of imposing any fresh restrictions on Indians already in the country. It was in this sense that the agreement was interpreted in India, and the speeches made by the representatives of South Africa at the Imperial Conferences of 1917, and 1918, tend to support this interpretation. General Smuts speaking at the Imperial Conference of 1917 said: "There is still a difference of opinion on administrative matters of detail, some of which are referred to in the memorandum which is before us, but I feel sure, and I have always felt sure, that once the white community in South Africa were rid of the fear that they were going to be flooded by unlimited immigration from India all the other questions would be considered subsidiary and would become easily and perfectly soluble. That is the position in which we are now, that the fear which formerly obsessed the settlers there has been removed. The great principle of restricted immigration, for which they have contended, is on our statute book with the consent of the Indian population in South Africa and the Indian authorities in India, and that being so I think that the door is open now for a peaceful and statesmanlike solution of all the minor administrative troubles which occurred and will occur from time to time.

A SERIOUS DEPRIVATION.

It is not difficult therefore to understand the feelings of disappointment that have invaded the country when the several restrictive enactments you have detailed have successively been brought into effect in the last few years, culminating in the Natal Boroughs Ordinance. The immediate occasion of this deputation is the passing into law of the Natal Boroughs Ordinance, which has received the assent of the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa on the advice of the Union Government. This Ordinance whilst safeguarding the rights of those Indians who are already on the electoral roll of Boroughs in Natal will prevent any further enrolment of Indians as burgesses. The next generation of Indians though born in South Africa, will not possess the municipal vote. It is stated in your address that the municipal franchise was solemnly assured to Indians by the Natal Government, when in 1896, Indians were deprived of the parliamentary franchise, but you have not indicated the exact source or the nature of the assurance. My Government are making the necessary inquiries to verify the position and meanwhile I should be glad to be supplied by you with any further information you may possess upon this subject. It is not necessary for your case, for apart from any question of assurance or promise, and apart even from any question of sentiment, it cannot be disputed that it will be a serious deprivation to the Indian community to be excluded from any part or lot in the administration of the municipal affairs that touch their every day lives. Moreover the Ordinance can hardly fail to affect injuriously the economic life of many of them. The municipalities administer the licensing laws—and I understand that a considerable number of the Indian community are small traders trading under municipal licenses, and it becomes necessary to enlarge on their possible disadvantages when deprived of the influence of the suffrage on those who administer the licensing laws.

A CRISIS REACHED.

For a time there seemed to be some hope that this new policy of imposing fresh restrictions on Indians in Natal would be checked by the Union Government but the passing into law of the Natal Boroughs Ordinance appears to indicate that the province will be to a large extent left to deal with the Indian problems as may seem best to them. This is a position that Indians must regard with increasing misgiving at this moment when the action now taken in Natal, following on other measures taken or proposed in Natal or elsewhere, suggests that the position of Indians in South Africa has reached a crisis. I should be unresponsive indeed if I did not fully appreciate the sentiment which stirs the country, and is well expressed by this remarkable deputation, exemplifying in a striking manner the co-operation Indians and Europeans of varying shades of opinion and varying interests firm in the faith of the future of India within the Empire. I am deeply concerned at the turn of events and at the possible reaction on Imperial relationships. I need not say that my Government is entirely with me in the desire to obtain more favourable consideration from the Union Government for the interests of Indians resident in South Africa. From my own personal knowledge I can assure you that Sir Narasimha Sarma, when in charge of the Department laboured devotedly to represent and uphold the Indian cause and I am convinced that Sir Muhammad Habibullah will not be behind him in the earnestness of his endeavour to the same end. As a Government we have consistently and persistently striven to the utmost of our capacities for this purpose, but I must not conceal from you that the difficulties which confront us all are great.

PRACTICAL SOLUTION WANTED.

Your object as practical men is to find a practical method of achieving some result to remove the danger to the whole position of Indians in South Africa. Feelings are deeply stirred, but it is not sufficient to relieve them by resolutions or speeches. We seek, you seek, all seek, a practical solution. I therefore turn with special interest to the suggestion made by you at the end of your address, you propose that my Government should make every effort to secure from the Union Government an undertaking that no further steps will be taken relating to Indian interests until the whole Indian position has been thoroughly re-examined in a non-party spirit of tolerance by a conference in the presence and with the collaboration of representatives of the Imperial and Indian Governments, who will by their knowledge and ability possess the full confidence of the Indian people. I am not surprised in the circumstances mentioned by you in your address that you should concentrate upon this proposal. You will appreciate that I cannot discuss it in its full bearings in a public statement to you. The suggestion is worthy of the fullest consideration, and I assure you has already received it. I may tell you at once that my Government has been and is in consultation with His Majesty's Government upon this very subject, and has been

(Continued on next page.)

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M. L. A.'S REFUSE TO SUPPORT GOVT.

BENGAL ORDINANCE DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 29

"If Government ignores the Assembly then we will ignore Government. If you do not trust us, we will not trust you." In this strain the non-official Indians pressed the demand made on behalf of India by Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar in the Legislative Assembly for the suppression of the Bengal Ordinance by an Act of the Indian Legislature. The debate was very lively and shows the wide gulf that separates the governor from the governed. It revealed the unanimity and depth of feeling on the non-official side and disclosed the real European mentality as being opposed to the political freedom of India. That on this question of Bengal Ordinance Indians of all shades of political thought were as one man not only in the Assembly, but also in the public was proved by the presence in the galleries of such politically divergent elements as Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, while others included Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Dr. Moonjee. The battle commenced shortly after noon and rolled on till about five in the evening and many members wished to enter the arena. The President and the Home Member at the instance of Mr. Jinnah agreed to the debate being resumed on a non-official day next week. The postponement of the the debate will, however, not improve the position of Government to whom defeat appears certain. If the Government were in some other hands there would probably have been a better presentation of it than it was in the hands of Sir Alexander Muddiman who merely catalogued the list of crimes which the wicked anarchists in Bengal have committed and are supposed to have committed and did not care whether he finished his sentences or uttered them incomplete. In fact the Home Member thought that his facts were more convincing than his words and phrases, but even in the presentation of facts there is a method which was absent. The result was that the Government case fell flat before the non-officials. There was very little argument on the side of Government and if there was anything wanting to complete the circle of failure the performance of Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitter could easily be filled in.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar who set the ball rolling was not in the form expected of him on such an occasion. He had so much to say and so little time at his disposal that his speech lent itself to some incoherence, but his points of attack were clear and he never missed any chance of hitting the Government with their own weapon. Mr. Iyengar, a true disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and who is saturated with the spirit of non-violence as preached by his *Guru*, proved that the revolutionary movement in Bengal raised its head the moment Gandhi was imprisoned and if it now took its ugly form, it was because of Government's mishandling of the political agitation in the country. The lawless law which Lord Lytton was enforcing under the general permission of Lord Reading had no legs to stand on, from any point of view. First of all no case had been made out by Government that a state of emergence existed; secondly no attempt was made by Government to consult the Legislature; thirdly it had not been proved that the situation could be managed only by an Ordinance and lastly the remedy was worse than the disease. The effect of Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's speech on the official benches was not so great as might have been expected. They seemed to take him for a Gandhiite who could not forget his Mahatma and his moral force. But the impression on his non-official friends was tremendous as was seen in the eloquent testimony which Mr. Pal bore to Mr. Iyengar's "Sweet reasonableness, ability and cleverness." "Moreover the non-officials applauded the mover towards the close of his speech.

Sir Alexander Muddiman thought that by early intervention in the debate he could break the back of the non-official case, but in this he was mistaken for the more the non-officials saw the Home Member fumble and tumble at every step, the more were they convinced of the righteousness of their demand. There was nothing in Sir Alexander Muddiman's speech which was not known to the members of the Assembly. Last September when the debate for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was held for almost every point which Sir Alexander covered to-day were covered by him at that time. A few Swarajists attempted to induce him to say something new, but Sir Alexander had set up his speech the course of which could not be deflected. He said that between July and September last there had been six cases of attempted murder, but he refused to give the names of the intended victims in the interests of public safety. He could not meet the charge of the non-official members that the Legislature had not been consulted. He only offered the lame excuse that a discussion in the Legislative Assembly would have meant disclosure of facts and prejudicial to public interests. Mr. Rangachariar met this argument by asking why even the Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Home Department was not utilised in this matter and why the Legislature was distrusted and mistrusted even in such important matters. He rightly complained that so long as distrust of the Legislature continued so long would the Assembly be a mere advisory body. Previously Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar had described the Assembly more aptly for he had called it an imbecile body, but he was reprimanded by the President for it. Mr. Rangachariar, however, put it the other way, but conveying the same meaning "mere advisory body" and Mr. Jinnah in disgust asked Government, "How long are you going to treat us as interlopers?" The replies to these questions must come later from Government, but Sir Alexander Muddiman was given the conventional applause when he resumed his seat after a performance which did not give him much credit.

Mr. Pal's account of the history of the Bengal revolutionary movement and his earnest appeal to Government to release the prisoners forthwith and bring the much-needed peace to Bengal were well received. He described the movement as that of revolutionary patriotism and Mr. Rangachariar promptly dissociated himself from such an expression, because secret political assassinations were not patriotism in any sense. Mr. Pal's belief in the recrudescence of political criminalism was sought to be taken advantage of by a few Swarajists who wanted to heckle him, but by a sheer stentorian voice he managed to silence them. Mr. Pal, however, made it clear that the people of Bengal as a whole had no lot or part with the revolutionary movement. Indeed, they were trying to put it down, but Government by their Ordinances and regulations only added to the public sympathy with criminals, thereby impeding the people's efforts. If there were stray murders, these were the usual occurrences and a special Ordinance was not required to put them down. But Sir Bhupendranath Mitter forgot the sound principle that one should not rush in where angels fear to tread. Sir B. N. Sarma is one of the three Indian Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council who have subscribed to the Government policy, of course, after due considerations of the facts, but it was left to this new member to say what the two comrades, (Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir A. C. Chatterjee) who have left the Viceregal ship a few weeks ago, had done. He said they considered all the factors of the situation and then only agreed to the promulgation of the Ordinance. Why should not Sir B. N. Sarma who was sitting in the Assembly have made this point clear. Although he is strictly a member of the Council of State, he has every right to speak in the Legislative Assembly. He only smiled while all the time the non-officials were asking Government to revise their policy and adopt a new orientation. Mr. Rangachariar asked: "You must have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the Bengal position in September when this Assembly was sitting. Why did you not consult, if not the whole of this House, at any rate, the Standing Advisory Committee of which, I believe, I am a member?" The Law Member once more smiled at the clever thrusts of his friend and Mr. Rangachariar's feelings reached the high watermark when he declared: "If you ignore us, we should also ignore you." The Nationalist Party applauded. But the next moment Mr. Rangachariar in summing up his position promised to Government to break his party discipline and support Government if only it could be shown that there were sufficient material to proceed against every one of those who were arrested without warrant and were in jail without any process of law. The case of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose was naturally the foremost in our minds. Sir Alexander Muddiman had told the Assembly that Mr. Subash was connected with the revolutionary movement, both prior and subsequent to his appointment as the Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation.

Taking advantage of this statement, Colonel Crawford took Government to task for having approved of the appointment of such a person in the important post of Chief Executive Officer. Sir Alexander Muddiman made a note of this, but that was all. But the Colonel questioned even the wisdom of having appointed the Repressive Laws Committee and what more the wisdom of the Government acting on its recommendations without arming itself with powers adequate to cope with such emergencies. Col. Crawford's dislike of the Swarajists was apparent throughout his speech, but both Messrs. Jinnah and Amarnath Dutt supplied just the proper antidote to the performance of Col. Crawford. Mr. Jinnah asked Government to come down from its high pedestal and discuss the situation with the popular representatives in order to establish responsible Government. Only then, he averred, would the anarchical movement be crushed. The debate when comes up again will further mark the depth of the non-official feeling which will be recorded on the voting list conferring a vote of censure on Government.

CONCLUDING DEBATE.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal was the first to speak when the Assembly met after lunch. He admitted that in Bengal there was a movement of revolutionary patriotism. It owed its origin to the partition agitation. It owed its existence to two forces, namely, the will of the people to freedom and the will of domination of the representatives of the Imperial power in India. Government adopted certain harsh and unnecessary measures and these irritated the youthful intelligensia of Bengal. Gentlemen like Aswini Kumar Datta and Krishna Kumar Mitter were arrested and kept in jail without trial. There could have been no reasons of State to keep them in jail. If such was the past experience how were they to believe that there were reasons of State against those now arrested and imprisoned without any evidence having been mentioned against them except, of course, the statement of Government. Mr. Pal denied the evidence brought by police in connection with Kona murder. Every one knew that the man who said that he was acquainted with the history of this case and who confessed had driven some motor car from the place of occurrence to a certain village was asked to drive a car which he failed to handle. (Laughter.) This was the kind of evidence brought by the police against those whom they suspected. Mr. Pal, however, admitted that there had been murders and dacoities. But where was the evidence, he asked, that they were actuated by political motives. No doubt the murder of Mr. Day convinced him (Mr. Pal) that there was real recrudescence of crime in Bengal. Mr. Das had frankly admitted it. Sir Alexander said they knew the existence of a conspiracy long ago. But what were Government doing at that time to suppress the crime? Why did Government give latitude to anarchists to carry on their propaganda? Why did they not take measures to prevent the circulation of poisonous literature? What then was the use of promulgating this Ordinance now? "Were you trying to make up a case so that you might take into your hands these extraordinary powers not only to put down real political murder but also prevent the development of propaganda of legitimate freedom in this country? We are anxious to put down this political anarchism, but you make it very difficult to do so. For, by your Ordinance you have created widespread sympathy for anarchists. It is public sympathy which feeds criminals and your unstatesmanlike action has added to that sympathy".

ATTEMPT ON PAL'S LIFE.

Proceeding, Mr. Pal said it was true that the Government of Bengal feared that the lives of some of their officers were in danger. But, asked Mr. Pal, what public men were there in India or in England or any part of the world who were not threatened with these things at some time or other? In fact he (Mr. Pal) was actually shot at during the days when the Age of Consent Bill caused an agitation in the country. He was one evening writing something and from another street a shot was fired which struck the gas post near him and he did not know where the bullet went. (laughter). But he (Mr. Pal) kept a cool head.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—Why did you not give information to the police of the attempted murder?

Mr. Pal:—When I did not know the murderer what was the use of giving information to the police who would only give me trouble and inconvenience? (laughter). Proceeding, Mr. Pal said that if murders were committeed by men in the street, murders which clearly could not be said to have any political object behind them, then surely those who had power in their hands should take all these things as part of their day's work and not make extraordinary laws with a view to protect themselves from these occasional and accidential criminal acts. He appealed to Government to release those men who have been arrested and thus bring peace to Bengal, which, she sadly needed in the great task of building up the nation. Let the Ordinance be replaced or at any rate let there be an assurance that the measure would not be worked in the spirit in which bills of this kind were enforced. Let these persons be released and then there would be peace in Bengal. Government should, without delay, fulfil the political aspirations of people and then the situation would be such that no anarchical conspiracies would find any place in India.

ANOTHER DAY FOR DEBATE.

At this stage, Mr. Jinnah said that there was such strong feeling on this question in this House that full opportunity should be given to debate. He appealed to the Home Member to allot another official day or at least to agree to have this discussion carried over to a non-official day.

Sir Alexander expressed difficulty to allot an official day but had no objection to a non-official day being utilised.

ANOTHER APOLOGIST

Sir B. N. Mitra (member for Industries and Labour) said he was one of the young members of this House who joined it after the Ordinance had been promulgated. Mr. Doraswami Iyengar had insinuated that two members of the Viceroy's Executive Council subscribed to the policy of Government without the care which it demanded, because they were about to leave the Cabinet.

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar:—That is more than what I meant. (laughter).

Sir B. N. Mitra:—I wish Sir Mahomed Shafi were here to defend his action. But I feel it incumbent upon me to repudiate the insinuation. I have not the slightest doubt that the Indian members subscribed to the policy after due consideration of the facts of the case. Sir Alexander has already told you about the existence of terrorist movement in Bengal. Mr. Pal himself admitted it. But, I may be pardoned if I say that Mr. Pal was somewhat inconsistent. First of all he accused Government for their not taking action against those who spread leaflets and then he accused Government for taking this action. This is inconsistency. Mr. Pal wants to know the evidence which compelled Government to take this extreme step. Disclosure of that evidence would lead to more murders. The reign of terror was there in Bengal and it was necessary to protect innocent people, especially the innocent youths, from being terrorised into imbibing revolutionary ideas. I don't see how the Assembly can take exception to that action. Mr. Pal has a suspicion not about the measure itself but about the machinery which will work the measure. If that is so the discussion really becomes one of improving the subordinate police in Bengal and not a discussion on the merits of the action taken by Government. (applause).

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S SUPPORT.

After Sir B. N. Mitra had spoken Mr. Rangachariar supporting the resolution objected to the use of the expression "revolution," for the crimes which were brought to light were secret anarchical assassinations. It was the duty of every right thinking man to dissociate himself openly, publicy and unambiguously in this matter. There was no right thinking man who had any secret inward or outward sympathy with this movement. He was glad to hear Sir Alexander saying that the ignorant masses were helping the police to arrest the criminals and in suppressing crime. That was also the disposition of the people in other parts of India but Lord Reading and Lord Lytton had unfortunately lent their hand to a misguided course of action and thereby they were undoing the work begun when the "Montford" scheme of reforms was inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught with the words that autocracy was dead. Government had deliberately chosen to distrust and mistrust the legislature in this matter. The House should not have been ignored in such as important matter and

(Continued on page 11.)

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TIT FOR TAT.

(Continued from page 9.)

the Repressive Laws Committee had advised the Government that it was far better to trust the legislature and take the risk than ignore that body. The Government could at least have consulted the standing advisory committee attached to the Home Department of which he (Mr. Rangachariar) believed he was a member. He asked why that committee was not consulted when they were in Simla last September and at which time correspondence must have passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the situation in Bengal. The action of the Government was therefore an undeserved slight to the Legislative Assembly. Had any member of the Assembly at any time disclosed any secret which was confided to him? He (Mr. Rangachariar) was a member of the Frontier Committee privileged to see several secret documents. Could it be said that he had abused confidence reposed in him. The action of Government was, he complained, unBritish and the safeguards provided in the Ordinance were illusory. Was Bengal so honeycombed with anarchical organisations that without such an objectionable measure they could not carry on the administration? He thought that it could not be so. If the Government ignored the Assembly, than the Assembly should also ignore them. (Loud non-official applause.) If Government would give all the facts concerning the serious nature of the anarchist movement in Bengal, then he (Mr. Rangachariar) would go beyond the bounds of party discipline and support the Government in their measures.

EUROPEAN SUPPORT TO GOVT.

Colonel Crawford, speaking on the resolution said that the grant to the Executive of extraordinary powers of the nature of the Ordinance were more repugnant to his community with their long traditions of freedom and personal liberty than they could ever be to any of the other members of the House who had but learnt the meaning of freedom under the protection of the British flag. The community took special steps to assure themselves that the measure was essential for the protection of freedom and personal liberty. The danger to freedom and personal liberty from the terrorist movement was far greater than any that could come from the hands of Government. Those who pleaded for the rights of criminals could not safely realise the results that must arise should that pleading prove successful. The feeling amongst his constituents in Calcutta at the failure of Government to take action against those who would interfere with the lawful liberties of citizens had run very high though sober counsels had prevailed. The Government of India should realise the strength of public feeling and not ignore the dangerous possibilities arising from reckless murder of innocent Europeans in the public streets. But of greater importance were the dangers that arose from attempts by Russian Bolsheviks to export revolutionary movements in India wherever it was to be found. After referring to the Cawnpore Bolshevik conspiracy case and the leaflet issued by two members of the All-India Congress Committee at Belgaum over the signature of the communist Mr. N. Roy, Colonel Crawford said that if the resolution was accepted then the House would be deliberately playing into the hands of Russian communists. Much lip service had been paid to non-violence. Many resolutions had been passed condemning anarchy and terrorism but the authors of the notorious Serajgunj resolution and those who supported it at Nagpur and Ahmedabad could not escape the responsibility which history attached to them. Col. Crawford said that the Government of India was not wise in appointing a Repressive Laws Committee and in acting on their advice in the repeal of measures introduced for the special purpose of dealing with a menace of this nature before they had taken steps to provide themselves under the new constitution and through that House with powers adequate to cope with such emergencies. The vacillating policy of the Government of India and the speeches of late Secretary of State had much to answer for. (Laughter.)

SECRECY ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

As one who had some experience of intelligence work, Colonel Crawford emphasised that secrecy was essential to success in such cases and pointed out that there were proper safeguards provided in the Ordinance against the possible miscarriage of justice and further the Government of India were going to introduce a Bill enabling those detained under the Ordinance to appeal to the High Court. The voting in the Bengal Council on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was unconvincing. Sir P. C. Mitter who opposed the introduction of the Bill did so on grounds that were so illogical as to ruin once for all his reputations as a statesman. (Laughter.) There was a large volume of public opinion in Bengal if not openly vocal silently grateful that the Government had at last seen fit to take action against anarchists. If it was true, as the Home Member himself admitted that Subash Chandra Bose was connected with revolutionary movement both prior to and subsequent to his appointment as the Chief Executive Officer, whom he could not understand how the Government could have given its sanction to his appointment. Proceeding the speaker said that none of his community believed that the Government could be run continuously by the use of emergency powers of this nature. Government must take early steps to remove the real cause of trouble and every one must help to bring about such a state of affairs as would shorten the life of the Ordinance. The root cause was discontent arising from economic causes. He appealed to Indian leaders to change the course of activities of Indian youth into channels that would benefit India.

LEGISLATURE NOT CONSULTED.

Mr. Jinnah referred to the Viceroy's speech justifying Governments not having consulted the Legislature about the Ordinance and said that if the responsibility of the administration could not be shared with the legislature then the position of the House was worse than that of an advisory body. He could not conceive of any country where a measure of that description would be tolerated, because the innocent and the guilty were put into one category. Under the Ordinance if he were a citizen of Calcutta he would have to owe allegiance not to His Majesty but to Mr. Tegart, the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Jinnah also objected to the Ordinance on the ground that no evidence had been put forward showing that a state of emergency had arisen. If Government wanted to get rid of violent crime there must be good government, that was government responsible to the representatives of the people. If the Assembly were not to be considered as interlopers and if Government would follow their advice, he would say: 'Revise your policy. Come down from your high pedestal. Discuss with us on equal terms what India wants and meet us reasonably and then this terrorism will be destroyed." (Applause).

DIRECTED AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt declared that Government's action clearly showed that it was directed against the Swaraj Party. He spoke of his experience in his district of Burdwan where Government officials exercised influence by threats against Swarajists members, being returned to Local Boards. What was true of Burdwan was true of every other district. He asserted that Government had taken Mr. Das' diagnosis of the disease but did not accept his remedy.

The debate was then adjourned till a date to be announced later. Mr. Oswald Mosley and Mrs. Mosley were in the distinguished visitors gallery for a brief space during the debate.

CENTRAL RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The President announced that the following members had been elected to form the panel for the Central Railway Advisory Council:—Mr. S. C. Ghosh, Mr. Ismail, Mr. H. N. Misra, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Kasim Bhai, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Fleming and Sir Hari Singh Gour.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

(Continued from previous page).

and is doing its utmost to seek a solution of the problem before us by the means suggested by you, or any other which may be presented that is likely to yield fruitful results.

A DIFFICULT PATH.

But I should not be candid with you if I tried to belittle the difficulties in the way of obtaining assent to such a conference. You are well aware of them. We must do our utmost to overcome them. Negotiations in these matters must necessarily be of a delicate character. National susceptibilities are easily aroused, not only in India but elsewhere. The path we shall have to tread is difficult. South Africa has already full responsible self-government as a dominion within the Empire, and you are apprised of the strength of the feeling and of the agitation in South Africa upon these questions. Each Government has its own problems and embarrassments. Each Government seeks the interests of its own people. Our purpose is to strive to reconcile these individual interests in the collective interests of the Empire.

You will, I think, realise from my observations that denunciation and threats can only produce injurious consequences and embarrass us with the Union Government. Indeed the language of your address bears testimony to your views, and I take this opportunity of paying my tribute to the restrained thought, none the less emphatic manner, in which you have stated your case to-day. In conclusion gentlemen, let me assure you, if it is still necessary, that I and my Government are whole-heartedly with you in the desire to be of assistance to the cause of the Indians in South Africa.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MULSHI WORKMEN.

MR. BAPAT AND COMPANIONS ON TRIAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 27.

The evidence of several witnesses was recorded to-day at the resumed hearing, before Rao Bahadur Dixit, Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, of the case in which Mr. P. M. Bapat and five other Brahmins are charged with attempt to murder employees of Messrs. Tata and Coy. on the morning of the 9th December last, when the accused, as alleged held up a coolie train near Mulshi.

Bhiwa Bathare, a peon employed in Paud Dispensary, said that when returning from his field he saw four or five men armed with swords and revolvers attacking the coolies on the train. The coolies ran away in various directions. Witness suggested to some of them that they should seize Mr. Bapat and his companions, but the workmen would not act on his suggestion. Meeting Mr. Bapat and others, on the way to the Police Station a little later he asked Mr. Bapat why he had attacked innocent men. Mr. Bapat answered that that was only the beginning of the affair: more was to come.

Several of the coolies who had received several cuts showed their scars to the magistrate and in course of their evidence identified their blood-stained garments.

Luxman Joshi, a Brahmin priest of Paud, deposed to letting a room to the accused, Dhondiraj Deo on the 6th December. The rent of the room Rs. 4 he took in advance from Deo. Witness was not in Paud on the day the train was attacked (Tuesday), but he had seen Mr. Bapat near the village wall on Sunday.

Vinayek Joshi, brother of the previous witness, said he saw all the accused, except Deo, in the room in his house on the Sunday preceding the attack.

The hearing is proceeding.

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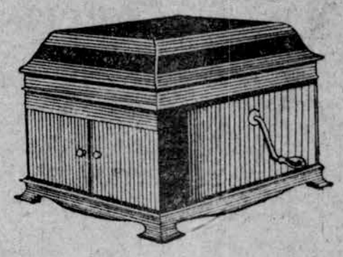

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